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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,742—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1896.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th July,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7463	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
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ORION		2,341	500	1st Aug. 1896.

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ISELA	G. deGrisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896
LOUIS BAC- CHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

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MEDUSA		2,706	350	21st July 1896.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Follner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

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	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. FAZILKA	4,132	On or about the 25th July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

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Bombay, 2nd July 1896. Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

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Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
KITOS	Jacobs	1,746	27th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA.
This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to—

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogland	8th August 1896.
ALAZIE	4235	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
HAGHALIEN	4040	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SYDNEY	Aubert	4,257	30th July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipped at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALFREE," Captain [illegible], WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 8th August.

R.R. RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months (allowing of a liberal REDUCED RATE).
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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th July, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,544 tons, on or about the 23rd July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 18th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 25th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 1st Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 16th July 1896. Agents.

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The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 16th July, 1896. Agents.

S. S. "BRANKSOME HALL,"

ARRIVED 16TH JULY, 1896.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

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All persons having any claims or interest by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift, lien or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No 5, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest if there be any,—Dated this 16th day of July, 1896.

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G. A. BARNETT,
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OCTOBER MEETING.

OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRIES for the October meeting to be held on the 3rd, 6th, 8th and 10th October 1896, CLOSE on SATURDAY, 1st August.
The 1st entries for the Governor's Cup CLOSE on 15th July. Special Attention is drawn to No. II GENERAL CONDITIONS.

J. O. HOOD,
Madras, 7th July, 1896. Secretary.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the coupes of the coming season in the Kolaba Division will be OPENED at ALIBAG, on TUESDAY, August the 11th. Any one requiring further information should apply either personally or by letter to

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HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.
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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS.....£10.695,969
REVENUE.....£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.
Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders,
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BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cocksput Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna,
Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	LOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGH

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	32,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,455
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,276
Bnk of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,325
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India ...	60,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance ...	1,500	1,100	all		740
Anglo-Indian ...	1,315		100	Nil	70
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Ballary S.& W. Co. Ld (Belary) ...	371	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	950
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	725
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000		730
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,310
China Mills Co Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,115
City of Bombay Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,180
Coimbatore S and W ...	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills ...	800	500	500	25	810
Colaba Land & Mills ...	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	675
Ooria Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	710
Currimbhoy Mill ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,280
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	700
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	630
Empress ...	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	700
Framjee Petit ...	1,320	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	790
Hindustan ...	875	1,000	1,000	30	830
Hinguphat Mills ...	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bullomchs ...	1,500	500	500	25	780
Hope Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	50	675
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	580
Indian Manfr.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	875
James Greaves ...	1,100	500	500	25	780
Jaffer Alli ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.20	265
Jamshed Manufacturing Co. ...	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs.10	275
Jewraj Balloo ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,130
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld ...	843	1,000	1,000	25	635
Khandesh ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	890
Khangaum ...	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	925
Leopold ...	2,000	100	100	dvd Rs.10	290
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	975
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,285
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.120	3,550
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gunlunga) ...	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	2,385
Manockjee M. Petit ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	1724
Mazagon ...	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	175
Morarji Goculdas Mills ...	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld ...	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	...
Madura Mills ...	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National ...	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	700
Oriental ...	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	480
Presidency Mills Co (Ltd) ...	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,425
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,070
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,330
Sassoon ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,325
Shahapore Mills ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	1,250
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,025
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta ...	1,312	250	250	dvRs 12½	410
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	385
Standard Mills Co. ...	1,600	500	500	25	505
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills ...	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	760
Sassoon and Alliance ...	,000	90	500	dvdRs30	760
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co. ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	650
Union Mills Ld	90	1,000	1,000	...	690
Venkshunker Lukmishunker C Mill Co, Ld ...	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills ...	556	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	1,010
Wadia Mills ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar ...	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co ...	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	220
Bhowmugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	177½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld ...	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	230
Colaba ...	600	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	350
East India ...	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	118½
Fort ...	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,160
French ...	300	500	500	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	165
Khangaum ...	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld ...	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	90
Mofussil Co ...	3,125	400	400	Nil	377½
Murmur M ...	1,000	250	all	15	250
New Berar ...	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	580
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	180
Prince of Wales ...	100	500	500	25	340
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	500	75	20	380
Sassoon ...	200	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind ...	400	2,000	750	60	540
Sorab Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Strait City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart ...	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,280

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown ...	{1,750 / 74}	100	100	15	417½
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile ...	6,000	100	100	12	170
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	7,100
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,800
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	73
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. ...	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill ...	730	500	500	50	1,600
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	1,500	200	200	12	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. ...	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	385
Kurrachee Landing ...	500	500	500	30	200
Marcks & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	190
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry ...	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	¼	105¾
Port Canning Co ...	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	520
Soundy & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co.	3,000	500	25	50	1,650xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		130
Telephone Co. ...	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	31½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock ...	...	4166	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	0.	
Ahmedabad Prantej ...	4,000	500	300		430
The Tapti Valley ...	26,000	500	50	...	120

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced ... 109-2
Three-and-a-half per cent 1889 ... 109-8
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans ... 129
New French Loan 3 per Cent. 1875 ... nom
Cape of Good Hope ... nom
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond ... 103-0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 3-58m., 3-58a. Low water, 9-28m., 10-23a.

Bombay and Akola Manufacturing Company, Dalal Street, 3 p.m.

B. V. R., meeting of Cyclists, Head-quarters, 6-30 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel Address to young men by Rev. Isaac F. Row, 8-30 p.m.

Watson's Hotel: Exhibitions of the Cinematographe. Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mikado and the R. I. M. S. Clive entered, and the steamers Ville de Belfort and Kapurthala left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer City of London left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock (weather permitting).

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game, this evening, between the Rangers and Bombay Gymkhana Clubs, at 5-45, prompt.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Brindisi, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).—Mails for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, and Natal, per extra s. s. Naseri, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—Babaji Mahadeo, a mill-hand, aged sixteen years, residing at De Lisle Road, and employed in the Hindustan Mill, was, on Wednesday last, sleeping on some cotton bales, when he accidentally fell on to the belting of some machinery, in which his right arm was caught and crushed. The injured mill-hand was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment.

STREET ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday forenoon, Halima, a Mahomedan woman, aged forty-five years, was passing along Chinch Bunder Road, when a plank, about 25×½ ft. in dimension, fell on her from the projection of the roof of a three-storeyed house, belonging to Ismail Haji Essack, striking her on her right shoulder, dislocating the bone. The woman was taken to the J. J. Hospital, whence after treatment she was allowed to go home.

BURGLAR DISTURBED.—Wassoodeo Gopalji, residing at 5th Lane, Khetwady, has reported to the police that some time during Tuesday night his house was broken into by unhinging the back door. After thus affecting an entrance, the burglar removed four wooden bars from a window in order to gain access to another room, but before he could take away anything, he was disturbed.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALLING TREE.—Gunpat Sirpat, a Hindu, aged twenty-five, was, on Wednesday morning, going along Kandawady Lane, when a cocoanut tree, blown down by a gust of wind, fell on him, causing him serious internal injuries, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March ... Am Schonen Strand der elbe ... Vollstedt
Aria ... Lucia di Lammermoor ... Donizetti
Grand Selection, Les Somnambula ... Bellini
Valse ... Dorothy ... Bucalossi
Selection ... Krminie ... Jackobowski
Galop ... Light as a Feather ... Nicolai

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turney, the coroner, on view of the body of Armani, a Hindu mendicant woman, aged fifty years, having no fixed place of residence. On the 4th instant, the deceased was walking along the Shaik Abdool Rahiman Street, when she suddenly slipped and fell, fracturing her left forearm. She was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where tetanus supervened on the 12th instant, and she died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—On Wednesday morning, a portion of a wall on the verandah of a house, belonging to Mr. Damodher Pandoorang, at Sion Road, collapsed owing to the inclemency of the weather. Fortunately, no one was injured. The Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality were informed of the occurrence.—About 11 o'clock, on the forenoon of the same day, the wall on the west side of the first floor of a house, situated in Peerkhan Lane, and belonging to one Akbar Alli Sumshoodin, a Borah, fell down in consequence of the heavy rain. The Superintendent of the Building Department, Bombay Municipality, was at once informed, and after he had inspected the building, he ordered the tenants to vacate the place.

WAS IT A CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM?—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of a Hindu married girl, aged fifteen, the wife of a dealer in pan sopari, residing with her husband at Grant Road. Four days ago, about 10 o'clock at night, the deceased, while under the influence of sleep, went up to the window on the second storey of her house. She lost her balance, and fell on to the road below, a distance of about thirty feet, fracturing her left thigh bone and the lower chin. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she succumbed to the injuries on Wednesday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

PROSECUTION FOR PREFERRING A FALSE CHARGE SANCTIONED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Saunderson charged Vithoo Manekia and Succaram Mahadoo with house-breaking and theft of property, of the value of Rs. 145, belonging to one Din Mahomed. Mr. Velinker appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Hugh Sealy defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. The magistrate, after recording the evidence, acquitted both the accused, remarking that the charge was a false one, and granted sanction to prosecute complainant under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code for preferring a false charge against accused.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Constable Wilkins charged Abdul Rayman alias Husan Mahomed alias Husein Abdul with criminal breach of trust in respect of a quantity of copper utensils, valued at Rs. 22. Owing to bad habits accused was turned out of the Seamen's Rest. On Tuesday morning he went to the house of one Mamoo Kanu, a tinman, residing in Bhandari Street, and obtained a loan of some pots on the pretence that he had to give a dinner to some fakirs. He took the utensils, and never returned them. On enquiries it was ascertained that he had pawned them with a Marwari. He was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

CABBY VS. BOBBY.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Hycoop, a constable in the G. I. P. Ry. Police, appeared to answer the charge of assault, and refusing to pay legal fare to Husein Visram, a hack victoria driver. Mr. F. P. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, defended. The complaint was that accused engaged the gharry at Omercarry, and drove round Byculla, Boyl Bunder, and thence to Government Dockyard. He got out at the last place, and told the victoriawala: "Do you not know that I am son of Mr. Brewin? Come and take the fare to-morrow." The gharrywalla went round the whole town, but could not find the accused. He went to Mr. Brewin, the latter advising him to go to a magistrate. Complainant was assaulted by Hycoop, but he did not report the assault to Mr. Brewin, nor did he complain of it before the Police Inspector on duty near the Dockyard Gate. He was not offered a fiver, and it was not true that he refused to take it because he had no change. The magistrate dismissed the charge.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mahomed Ismail Moogba, a landed proprietor, residing at Parel Road, reported to the police, at half-past 10 o'clock, last night, the theft of a currency note for Rs 100, eleven currency notes for Rs. 10 each, and seven currency notes for Rs. 5 each, in all collectively valued at Rs. 245. The complainant stated that, about half-past 9 o'clock, on the previous night, before going to bed, he placed his sudra, containing Rs. 500, on the end of his cot, and that on the following morning, he put the sudra on and went to a funenal, and there discovered that Rs. 245 had been abstracted from the bundle in the pocket of the sudra. The complainant suspected his servant, Mahomed Sumshoodin, who has been arrested by the police, but the stolen notes have not yet been recovered. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged Mahomed Sumshoodin, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft as a servant of Rs. 245 in currency notes. The case was remanded with a view to enable the police to make further inquiries into the matter and to recover the stolen notes.

A DISHONEST LABOURER.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Coxen charged a Mahomedan labourer, named Fakir Mahomed alias Ebrahim Jaffer, with stealing a silver neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 3-8, the property of Abdul Latiff Ahmed, a cloth merchant, residing at Chinch Bunder Road. It appears that, on the 5th instant, complainant engaged accused to carry his things from his old house to another place, he was about to occupy, at Chinch Bunder Road. Accused helped complainant in putting all the chattels in proper order. The silver ornament in question was placed by complainant in presence of the accused on a nail in the wall. About three days after the complainant found the silver ornament missing, and though he suspected the accused, he did not then make a report to the police. On Wednesday morning, accused was arrested in another case, and was being conveyed in police custody to the Pydhownie police station, when complainant met him on the way, and lodged his complaint against him. The police on an inquiry recovered the silver ornament from a Marwaree with whom it had been pledged by accused for Re. 1-8 only. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Gomabai, a Lohana widow, aged twenty-one, residing by herself on the second floor of a house at Surat Street, Mandvie, reported to the police, at noon, on Wednesday, that during her absence at the water closet for about half-an-hour, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, someone entered her room and stole two gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 800, from a cupboard. The complainant stated that she saw the two ornaments safe in the cupboard, the previous night, when she locked the cupboard, and having placed the keys under her pillow, went to sleep. In the morning she rolled up the bed, and placed the keys on the ground, and shortly afterwards went to the closet. She did not think of the keys until half-past 11 o'clock, when she had occasion to open the cupboard, to take out some sopari, when, to her surprise, she found the keys in the keyhole of the cupboard, and on examining the cupboard, discovered the ornaments missing. Since the woman made her complaint the brother of her late husband and her brothers objected to the police making any enquiry for certain reasons. The whole thing appears to be very suspicious.

BRUTAL ATTEMPT TO CUT OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.—About 9 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, Rumma, a Hindu woman, residing with her husband at De Lisle Road, was going along the Kala Chowkey Road, when she was suddenly seized from behind by her husband, Saddoo Seoraji, who drew out a table-knife from his waist and attempted to cut her nose off. The woman resisted the brutal attack with all her might, and caught hold of the blade of the knife with her right hand. The husband pulled it from her, cutting her right across the palm of the hand, and in doing so the blade of the knife struck her on the forehead, inflicting a cut about two inches long over the right eye. A number of persons gathered together, and the brutal husband was seized by two of the townsmen, who wrenched the knife away from him and handed him over to the police. The injured woman was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where her wounds were dressed, but she declined to remain there as an in-patient. It appears from the police inquiry that the husband, who is altogether a bad man, used to spend all his wife's earnings in drink, and would not go to work. He had been asking his wife for money since Tuesday last, and because she refused his demand, he attempted to cut her nose off. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspecter Ellis charged Saddoo before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to his wife. His Worship after recording the evidence of witnesses convicted the accused under section 324 of the Indian Penal Code of causing hurt to the complainant and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sakoobai and her two sons appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of criminal trespass, preferred against them by one Nanabhoy Shivshunker. Mr. Moroji Cashinath, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused were defended by Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader. The present charge was the outcome of a civil suit in which, it was alleged, a decree was passed in favour of the complainant, ejecting all the accused from a certain house, alleged to be the property of complainant. After the decree had been passed, the accused, it is said, returned to the house, and hence the present case. Mr. Suntoke, for the accused, contended that the charge could not be sustained as the complainant was not in possession of the property within the meaning of section 441 of the Penal Code. All that had been done in execution of the ejectment decree was to turn out the accused, but possession was not given to complainant. Mr. Suntoke further urged that the house was a joint family property, and that the interests of other brothers of the third accused remained unaffected by the proceedings in the ejectment suit. After hearing the arguments of pleaders on both sides, his Worship, in disposing of the case, observed that it could not be said that possession was given to the complainant, and that the accused could be convicted of criminal trespass on the ground that they had re-entered upon the premises, for they had re-entered not by their own right, but by the permission of their two brothers, who were still the owners of the property. The accused were accordingly discharged.

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT.

DRAFT RULES.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

THE following draft of rules which it is proposed to make under sub-section (2) of section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895) is publisined in yesterday's Bombay Government Gazette as required by the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st day of September 1896.

2. Any suggestions or objections received before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-in-Council and also by the Governor-General-in-Council:—

DRAFT RULES.

Time at which pilgrims shall be embarked.

1. (1) No pilgrim shall be embarked on any pilgrim ship—

(a) if it is in dock more than six hours before the time fixed for the departure of that ship from the dock, or

(b) until he has been medically inspected.

(2) Any pilgrim or other person committing a breach of this rule shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 200.

Mode in which pilgrims shall be embarked.

2. (1) When the time has arrived at which the embarkation is under section 32 permitted to commence, every pilgrim, after he has been medically inspected, shall, on producing a ticket in the prescribed form, be embarked forthwith on the pilgrim ship to which the ticket applies—

(a) if the ship is in dock, by proceeding at once on board by a passage leading direct to the ship, or

(b) if the ship is in midstream, by proceeding immediately to the ship by such direct route and by such boat as shall be indicated in this behalf by the Health Officer of the Port.

(2) Any pilgrim or other person committing a breach of this rule shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

Time within which pilgrim ships shall depart from dock after commencing to take pilgrims on board.

3. (1) Every pilgrim ship shall depart from Dock within six hours from the time at which the embarkation of pilgrims has under section 32 of the said Act been permitted to commence.

(2) The master of the pilgrim ship committing a breach of this rule without lawful excuse or wilfully shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 200, and when the breach continues with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 20 for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 17.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

For Judgment.

802—Chalk W and S—The Holland Bombay Trading Co., Ld vs The Secretary of State for India—F A Little.
903—Payne G and S—Mithavahoo vs Nathu Tulsidas and others—Tyabjee D and Co and Little and Co.
904—Daphtary and F—Sheshrao Nanabhai and another vs Chimnabai and another—M N Sacklatwala.
905—Mathubhai and J—Hajeealli Bebanee vs Dadabhai Bomanjee Jeejeebhai—Chalk W and S.
References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
4713-414-1712-95—Maganlal and K—Vaja Hirjee and Co vs Bharmal Shripal and Co—Chitnis M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

For Dismissal.

166-94—Bhaishanker and K—Madhowrai Amratrai and another vs Thucker Narayen Keshowji—Wadia and G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

241-95—Craigie L and O—T A Bulkley and others vs R C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
522-95—Thakurdas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ladhabhai Chotoo vs Gangjibhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.
For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report
197-93—Muljee and R—Laxmibai vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

429-95—Payne, G and S—Nasserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi —Khunderao and S.
For Further Directions on the Special Commissioner's Report.
579-94—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Sukur Maloo and others vs Pandoo Bhowani and another—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

221-15954-95—Crawford B and Co—Raojee Nanchund and another vs Laljee Mawjee—Bhaishanker and K.
493-95—Laljee Mawjee vs Ramjee Nanchand and others—Crawford B and Co.
585-95—Brown and M—Tikayet Shri Girdharjee Maharaj Shri Govindrajee Maharaj vs Dowoabettiejee—Bhaishanker and K.
478-95—Edgelow and G—Vithuldas Ramdas vs Bawa Jankidas —J Peace.
506-95—Ardeshir B and D—Ramchandra Baburao vs Ramchandra Panshia Gowan and another.

"WE'LL BACK YOU EVERY TIME."—A flush of pride suffused the face of the young jockey as he read the telegram. "Let us know each race you start in, and we'll back you every time." The message came from his old-time comrades in far-away Yorkshire. They knew he rode square—rode to win—and their telegram was a testimonial to his integrity and worth. Hundreds and thousands of testimonials to the worth of Holloway's Pills and Ointment as family medicines are in our possession. Many a poor sufferer has been restored to health by these world-famed remedies, and has gratefully written to tell us so. Human friends come and go, but these medicines—the friends of mankind—are always with us in the hour of need.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

AN ALLEGED "REBELLIOUS" MAHOMEDAN WIFE.

JENABAI VS. ABDULA RAHIMTULA SAYANI.

THIS was an argument of a rule "nisi," granted on the 25th ult., requiring the respondent to show cause why he should not be ordered to pay the appellants' costs of the suit and appeal already incurred, and why he should not pay or give security for the appellant's costs of the appeal to be hereinafter incurred, and why he should not be ordered to pay the appellant alimony until the disposal of the appeal, &c. Mr. Macpherson with Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared to show cause against the rule. The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji, and Dinshaw, appeared in support of it.

Mr. Macpherson, having read the rule, said affidavits in the matter had been filed on both sides, which it would be necessary to read, as it was attempted to show that the lady had independent means and was well able to bear her costs. Mr. Macpherson submitted that the application should be rejected at once, owing to its lateness. It was an application made for making costs and annoying the respondent. The dispute had been going on for several years past. While the suit was pending in 1893, the plaintiff had employed a large number of medical gentlemen and indulged in the luxury of incurring costs. She had changed four or five sets of solicitors, and she now came through the ultimate solicitors, Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw. The lateness of the application put her outside the rule. The appeal was ready for hearing, and briefs had been delivered. The lady was not a person who was within any legislation enactment as to costs. Her application should be dealt with on the principles of Mahomedan law. She was a lady not living with her husband; and she had declined to live permanently with him in a house of his choice. She always declined to live permanently with him as his wife. She had occasionly visited him, but she had refused to leave her mother and reside permanently with him. She was, therefore, a rebellious wife according to Mahomedan law, and was not entitled to any indulgence as a wife. It was laid down in books of Mahomedan law that woman, who was "nashiza" or rebellious, was not entitled to maintenance. On the very threshold of the matter, the case should be dismissed. But the learned counsel said he would go on a more extended rule as though she was a European or a Parsee wife; and on the affidavits he could shew that she was not a lady entitled either to costs or to alimony. The costs were within their lordships discretion, and their lordships could deal with the matter on its merits, although it was true that the husband had very often to give security for his wife's costs. In this case, in the first instance, Mr. Justice Farran had dismissed her suit with costs, because it was not promptly brought. As she had a separate income of her own, the learned counsel argued that the petition should be dismissed. It was absolutely necessary that an application for leave to appeal must be made soon after the hearing unless under specially meritorious circumstances, when the court might grant leave to appeal at a late hour. (Cites several English cases.) Here the wife had sufficient means independent of her husband, and should not be granted an order for alimony. Even in England there was an absolute discretion in the court for refusing alimony; and their lordships must of course possess that discretion. The lady did not make a "bona fide" application. She did not stand in need of money from her husband, and the rule "nisi" should be discharged. Mr. Macpherson then proceeded to read the affidavits made by the plaintiff and the respondent, the one flatly contradicting the material allegations of the other.

The plaintiff, in her first affidavit, stated the suit was filed by her to have her alleged marriage with the respondent declared null and void on the ground of his physicall incapacity to consumate the marriage, and for delivery to her of certain ornaments and clothes. The suit was dismissed with costs on the 10th August 1895; and she had appealed against the decree. Since her marriage she had received no maintenance from the respondent. The respondent, in his affidavit, said that the plaintiff is the only daughter of Fazulbhoy Hubibbhoy, and was entitled to large sums of money in legacy. Her mother and grandmother were rich ladies, and on their death she would inherit, large sums of money. Plaintiff left one set of attorneys after another, because they advised her not to proceed against the respondent, as her only object was to annoy and harass him. She was repeatedly requested to live with him, but she had declined to do so on one pretext or another. The respondent stated that he had no independent means of his own.

Mr. Justice Budrudin: What were the costs?

Mr. Macpherson: The plaintiff was ordered to pay respondent's costs, of which nothing has yet been recovered.

The plaintiff, in another affidavit, said she had no seperate means now, as all she had had been exhausted in costs already paid by her. She had offered to live with the respondent, but he declined the offer. She denied that the suit was not a "bona fide" one. The respondent, in another affidavit, said that the plaintiff refused to live with him at Malabar Hill, because she said the place was too far away and secluded. The plaintiff had obtained two false certificates as to her maidenhood. She came to his house six times in all, and on all those occasions she kept the aya in the room.

Mr. Macpherson submitted that, according to the Mahomedan law, the lady had disentitled herself to any indulgence from the court; and from the mode, in which the litigation had been pursued, it could be seen that the present application was made to harass and annoy the respondent. If their lordships were not satisfied that the plaintiff has independent means, then the learned counsel would say that her mother had, and she supported her.

Mr. Lang, referring from Mr. Justice Farran's judgment, said that the learned judge held that the lady was perfectly justified in coming to the court; and that she was entitled to make the assistance of the court. Mr. Lang said there was ample justification for this unfortunate woman instituting the suit, which had been decided against her. She had made several complaints against the decision, from which she now appealed. The learned counsel supposed their lordships would not pay the slightest attention to the allegation regarding want of bona fides. The plaintiff was perfectly justified in coming to this court to get rid of the young man who had been unable to consummate the marriage, for months after the marriage; and now said he was able to do so. Even under the Engglish law, a husband was bound to give security for his wife's costs; and whatever the origin of the rule, the rule was based on principles of public policy. Since the passing of the Indian Succession Act, there was no difference in this respect between an English and a Mahomedan wife. In cases of this kind, whether a wife sought to get rid of her husband, or a husband sought to get rid of his wife, the rule of public policy was known to apply. It was a most serious matter, the dissolution of marriage; and there was no reason why the rule should apply with less force to a Mahomedan than to an English wife. The plaintiff was entitled to security for costs of appeal, the husband having given no security in the lower court. She spent her own means up to a certain stage, and when those means were exhausted, she now asked her husband for more money for her costs. Mr. Lang submitted that the rule ought to be made absolute.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 16.

THE rain has been almost incessant here since the end of last week, and the fall at the Presidency is now much above the average for the time; but from a number of the up-country districts reports of a more or less urgent need of more rain have come to hand in the interval; though to-day's telegraphic advices are generally of a more favourable tenor. Shippers have continued to be almost out of the Cotton market, and the active enquiry from the local Mills, which we have lately noticed, subsided at the beginning of the week in presence of advices of falling prices in the governing markets for this staple, though latterly it has been resumed to some extent. In Wheat and Seeds the almost inanimate position which has prevailed for so long is virtually unchanged; but in prices there has been no change to speak of. Exchange has been very quiet but steady all the week at about last Thursday's rates; but to-day there has been a slight improvement, and upon the whole, our quotations this evening are 1-16d. higher than they were a week ago. The Money Market is very easy. Government Paper is 1-16 per cent. lower. Freights have been very quiet, with no improvement in the demand for tonnage, and rates nominally unchanged. Some signs of improvement in the Import market early in the week have since disappeared, and things have relapsed into their previous dull condition, with prices unaltered.

MONEY.—The plentiful supply of Money, and the small demand being felt for it for the purposes of trade, which led the directors of the Bank of Bombay at their Board Meeting last week to reduce their rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 3 per cent., has continued; but the Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, showed a very marked check to the increase in the Cash Balance disclosed by late statements, say, an addition of some six lakhs, at 272¼ lakhs. There was but little movement last week in any of the items of the Bank's Return, but in all those connected more immediately with trade requirements, a falling off in that direction was shown, the net decrease having been 11¼ lakhs, as against about 40 lakhs in the week preceding. In Government Deposits there was a decrease of some 6 lakhs, in the aggregate, at the Bank's head office and branches.

Meantime Money has been very easy, and the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Last mail day the market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. During the day rates gained 1-32d. all round; but there was very little enquiry either way. On Saturday the market opened with a firmer feeling at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits, being an advance of 1-32d. on the previous day's closing quotations. Merchants' Bills were very scarce, and there was but little enquiry of any kind. A quiet feeling pervaded the market on Monday with rates quoted at 1s. 2¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was slow, with an absence of enquiry. Steady in tone on Tuesday, rates opened at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank media of remittance, and 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A large business on the part of the Bazaar was reported, but rates remained steady and unchanged to the close. Yesterday the market opened with a quiet but steady feeling at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was very slack, and there was no enquiry for either class of Paper. To-day, the market was steady at opening, at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank Demand and Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but 1-32d. was soon gained, and a small business in Demand, and ready and forward Telegraphic was done. Merchants' Bills, however, are as scarce as ever. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...	1s. 2 5-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic Tr.	...	1s. 2 5-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight	...	1s. 2 3-16d.
Do.	4 do.	...	1s. 2 3-16d.
Do.	6 do.	...	1s. 2 7-32d.
Credit	3 do.	...	1s. 2¼d.
Do.	6 do.	...	1s. 2 -32d.
Documents	3 do.	...	1s. 2 9-32d.
Do.	6 do.	...	1s. 2 5-16d.
Francs	3 do.	...	149⅜
Do.	6 do.	...	150¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened steady in tone on Friday last at 109 3-16 for Cash, and 109 1-16 for the next Settlement. Rates were maintained at this level till near the close, when an advance of 1-16 per cent. was established in both positions. On Saturday the market was weak at 109-1-8 for Money, and 109 for Account, and declined therefrom 1-16 per cent; but rallied before closing, and left off at the opening quotations. The following day 109 1-16 was named for money and 108-7-8 for account; but the market was virtually closed owing to the death of a venerable native merchant. On Tuesday rates opened at 109 1-8 for Cash and 108 15-16 for this month's settlement, and remained all day unchanged. Yesterday the market was closed, but 109¼ was called the rate for Money. To-day the market has been firm at 109 3-16 per cash, and 109 1-16 for this month's settlement, at which rates left off.

Municipal five per cent. Loan is 4 per cent. lower, at 129. Port Trust Bonds are 2 per cent. down, at 108½.

SHARES.—During the week the market has been quiet, and the changes that have been reported in prices from day to day, in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip, have been in buyers' favour almost as much as in sellers,' and on the whole the movement has been of an upward tendency. Compared with last Thursday's prices to-day's show an advance of Rs. 70 in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 50 in Lord Reay; of Rs. 40 in Alliance; of Rs. 25 each in Framjee Petit, Lukhmidas, and Sholapore; of Rs. 10 each in Indo-China, Mahoob Shah and Swadeshi; of Rs. 5 each in Ripon, Sassoon, and Soonderdass; of Rs. 3 3-4 in Sun; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagaon. And a decline of Rs. 30 in Coorla; of Rs. 25 each in Hope, and Presidency; of Rs. 10 each in Currimbhoy, David, Empress, Hindustan, Indian Manufacturing, Queen, and Union; and of Rs. 5 each in China, Jewraj Balloo, Southern Mahratta, Mahaluxmee, and Standard. In Presses, Volkarts are Rs. 20 lower; and Breul's Cawnpore, and Manmar, are Rs. 5 each; Mofussil, Rs. 5, higher; and New Indian, Rs. 2 1-8. In Miscellaneous, Bombay-Burmah are Rs. 175 higher, in the first issue; and Rs. 50, in the second; Marcks and Co., Rs. 4; and Alcock Ashdown, Rs. 24. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 10 lower, and Phillips and Co., Rs. 2.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In the earlier part of the week under notice there was a better feeling in the market for staple *Grey Goods*, though without improvement in rates; but latterly, on account of the weakness shown by the Lancashire manufacturers, the change has disappeared. Prices this evening are generally the same as they were a week ago; and the up-country buyers continue to supply only their present needs. Only a small business has been reported in *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red*, and *Printed* Goods on the basis of previous rates. For *Locally-made* Goods the feeling is very dull, and the pressure to sell increases, stocks having become large. The Clearances from the Bazaar for the week of *Imported Goods* is estimated at 3,300 packages; and of *Local* about 1,100 bales.

YARNS.—No further change has taken place in the price of *Imported Twist*, busines in which has been small this week, and the tone of the market quiet. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* at Hong Kong and Shanghai, for the fortnight are given as 15,000 bales, with an improvement of ¼ to 1 dollar at the former place. Things here, in the early part of the week were very quiet; but, latterly, a better tone has prevailed, though rates are about the same as before.

This evening the market closed strong at the following official quotations, the week's Sales being put down at 11,000 bales:—

Twist	No.	6s	Mule, As.	4½ to 4¾	per lb.
"	"	8s	" "	4¾ " 5	"
"	"	10s	" "	5 " 5 11-16	"
"	"	12s	" "	5 " 5¾	"
"	"	16s	" "	6 " 6¾	"
"	"	20s	" "	6¼ " 6¾	"
"	"	24s	" "	7 " 7¼	"
"	"	30s	" "	7⅞ " 8	"
"	"	40s	" "	8¼ " 8½	"

METALS.—An advance of 4 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper* this week; but *Yellow Metal* has declined 2 as. per cwt.; both markets having been steady, with a moderate amount of business passing. *Iron* is steady and unchanged in value, and in moderate request.

COAL.—Very little business has been done in this market this week in English or Welsh Coal. Some Bengal Coal (Seebpore) for June shipment has been sold at Rs. 12 per ton; and Deshagar, Bengal, also for June, at Rs. 13¾ per ton. Singarini Railway delivery, was also sold at Rs. 14¼ per ton. The market closes firm. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 17	per ton		(Bunder)
West "	" 19	"		(do.)
Australian	" 17½	"	Rs. 18	(do.)
Powell's Duffryn	" 23	"		
Cardiff	" 22½	"	Rs. 22½	(do.)
Japan	" 15½	"		
Singarini	" 14½	"	(railway delivery)	
Bengal	" 12 to 13½			

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—During the two concluding days af last week a considerable business continued to be done in this staple by local consummers, exporters, as before, having been almost out of the market; but thereafter, on the New York and Liverpool markets declining, on the publication of the Washington Bureau Crop Report, the Mills became small buyers, though yesterday they resumed operations upon a larger scale again. The tone of the market has been generally steady throughout the week, without movement in prices. The purchases by the Mills may be put down at some 10,000 bales of Oomra and Dholleras Bhownuggur description, Bengal, Compta, and Broach; shippers have taken about 2,000 bales of Oomra and Dhollera kinds, Bengal and Dharwar. This evening the market closed quiet, with to prices Rs. 1 Rs. 2 lower.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay this week have been 11,500 bales, compared with 11,000 bales last week, and 12,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the excess in arrivals of our Cotton this season compared with last remains at 591,000 bales.

Except at Barsi and Dhulia, in the Oomrawattee Cotton circle, where about 1¼ inch had been registered, no rain to speak of had fallen since the last telegraphic advices over any portion of the Cotton area, according to the official advices to hand by wire on Monday morning, and in most of the districts of the Bengal, Oomrawattee, and Dhollera circles rain was more or less urgently required. At Broach the plants were flourishing.

This morning's telegrams were of a more favourable tenor, rain, ranging from some 4¼ inches at Delhi, in the Bengal circle, to 1¾ inches at Hubli in the Dhawar circle, having been registered since the beginning of the week over the greater portion of the Cotton area, and crop prospects were consequently more or less improved.

Below we give our usual half-yearly Statement of the Westward shipments of Cotton for the first six months of the present year, from which it will be seen that they show a net increase of 175,381 bales, or 38·12 per cent. compared with last year's mission for the same period, the principal ports accountable for the increase being Liverpool, Antwerp, Genoa, Trieste, Havre, and Dunkirk; while there was a decrease in those to Vinice, Naples, and London.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	168—2 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	156—2 25-32d.
Do. Good	"	150—2 11-16d.
Selatac, Fine	"	176—3 3 32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	168—2 31-32d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	"	168—2 31-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	178—3 1-8d.
Dholleras, Fine	"	193—3 3-8d.
Do. Fully Good	"	182—3 3-16d.
Do. Good	"	172—3 1-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	193—3 3-8d.
Westerns	"	173—3 1-32d.
Broach, Fine	"	207—3 19-32d.
Do. Good	"	200—3 15-32d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1895-96. F. P. Bales.	Sesson 1894-95. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	351,500	230,000
Berar	403,500	215,000
Khandeish	317,500	238,500
Barsee and Nugger	100,500	51,500
Hingunghat	14,500	1,000
Persian and Sind	61,500	31,500
Broach	214,500	104,000
Dhollera	402,500	307,000
Compta and Dharwar	92,000	131,500
Westerns and Madras	15,000	12,000
Tatal	1,973,000	1,382,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	11,457	12,041	13,877
From 1st Jan. to 15th July	1,571,337	1,338,650	1,471,831
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	451	4,883	926
From 1st Jan. to 15th July	641,210	472,434	737,757
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	14,355	1,034	5,194
From 1st Jan. to 15th July	273,010	107,458	124,633

Comparative Statement showing the Actual Clearances of Cotton from Bombay to difference Ports in Europe during the six months ending 30th June 1895 and 1896.

To	1893 F-P Bales	1895 F-P Bales	Increase or Decrease.
Liverpool	62,932	23,447	+39,545
London	92	617	—525
Hull	1,445	1,040	+405
Marseilles	6,500	1,665	+4,895
Havre	41,889	23,915	+17,974
Dunkirk	36,525	19,365	+17,160
Rouen	1,900	600	+1,300
Antwerp	107,685	77,660	+30,025
Ghent	4,291	735	+3,556
Bremen	11,323	4,665	+6,658
Hamburg	102,367	88,832	+13,535
Barcelona	9,700	8,775	+925
Genoa	75,671	52,500	+2,171
Naples	5,950	6,950	—1,000
Venice	25,217	32,303	—4,086
Trieste	136,176	116,103	+20,073
Fiume	1,320	220	+1,100
Piraus	....	600	—600
Odessa	600	....	+600
Gothenburg	700	....	+700
Total	635,403	430,022	Net Inc. 175,381 = 38·12 per cent

WHEAT.—There has been no increase in the volume of business for shippers' account passing in this market since last mail; but the feeling has been steady, and prices have advanced half-an-anna per cwt. all round, making our quotations stand as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
White Pessy, 91 per cent.	4 9 6 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	4 8 6 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	4 11 0 "
Red Delhi	4 7 0 "
Hard Yellow	4 5 0 "
Red Ahmedabad	4 6 0 "
Hard Red	3 13 6 "

SEEDS.—This market has been quiet in tone throughout the week with the usual small export business reported; but the only change in prices has been a decline of one anna per cwt. in *Linseed*. We quote at closing this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-9-6 to 6-11-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-4-0 "
Do. Cawnpore	" 7-0-0 "
Do. Red do.	" 6-2-0 to 6-5-0 "
Gingelly, white	" 42-0-0 to 43-0-0 per candy.
Do. Mixed	" 39-8-0 to 40-8-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	23,889	39,164	45,518
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15th July	2,818,587	3,839,489	2,512,080
Linseed for the week	19,031	14,105	26,749
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15th July	3,138,016	2,509,797	4,903,203
Rapeseed for the week	54,158	13,872	49,97
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15th July	751,155	1,803,342	2,940,878
Gingellyseed for the week.	436	1,095	595
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15th July	818,330	728,694	743,088

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent, are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	2,700	116,448	4
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15 July	1,214,710	1,844,308	1,340,016
Linseed for the week	36,517	45,847	500
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15 July	2,522,177	1,959,967	4,261,479
Rapeseed for the week	51,000	6,645	2,001
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15 July	678,116	1,539,724	2,399,207
Gingellyseed for the week	...	...	...
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15 July	1,051,541	1,010,963	885,938

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAY—July 9, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Sir Lewis Hay, Bart, of a daughter.
LINTON—July 9, at Shaikpoora, Monghyr District, the wife of A E Linton, E I Ry, of a daughter.
ROBYNS—July 12, at Allahabad, the wife of Thomas Trewellard Robyns, of a son.
SCAIFE—July 8, at Duggirala, the wife of Theo Scaife, Assistant Engineer, Bezwada and Masulipatem Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

BOODRIE—July 8, at Nabha, of pneumonia, Mr E Boodrie, State Band Master, aged 72.
CARSTAIRS—July 11, at Bangalore, Amy Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Peter McLeod Carstairs.
GEOGHEGAN—July 12, at Deesa, after a short illness, Major Thomas Patrick Geoghegan, 3rd Queen's Own Bombay Light Cavalry, aged 39 years.
MARSHALL—July 11, at Bera, Mary Kathleen (Minnie), the beloved wife of W Marshall, after a short but severe illness, aged 23 years, 3 months and 24 days.
WILLIAMS—July 12, at Kidderpore House, Margaret Williams, fourth daughter of the late Venerable John Williams, Archdeacon of Cardigan.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1896.

YESTERDAY'S official Gazette contained more than one notification respecting the Bombay Legislative Council. The numerous correspondents who have written to us giving the names of suitable persons to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term for which Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal, C.I.E., was appointed will now be saved the trouble of further advising Lord Sandhurst in this matter, his Excellency having reappointed Mr. Ranchodlal for a further term of two years. As a leading member of the Municipality, as a large employer of labour, and in other capacities Mr. Ranchodlal has done good service to Ahmedabad and district for a long series of years. He is the most courteous of men, and his speeches at the meetings of the Legislative Council have been invariably marked by a studious moderation, and a conciousness that his duties can best be performed by paying special attention to matters affecting the part of the Presidency which he knows best, rather than by surveying mankind from Karachi to Karwar. The only objection that the most anxious aspirants to the honour of membership could urge against the reappointment is, that vacancies for the non-official seats on the Council in the direct gift of the Governor should be looked upon each time as supplying his Excellency with an opportunity for rewarding some deserving public citizen who has not been appointed before. There is, however, no reason why the discretion of the Governor should be fettered by any unwritten rule of that kind. The meetings of the Council are held at such rare intervals, that a nominated member as a rule has only become fairly familiar with the standing orders and the business to be transacted, when the period of his appointment expires; so that his services are likely to be of more value during the second term of office than the first. Moreover, although the Governor are not restricted to the basis of "proportionate representation," it is a consideration which ought not to be entirely ignored, as would have been the case if any of the residents in the capital city whose names were suggested had been appointed. The Corporation, the University, and the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, are all represented by resident members; and other Councillors, both elective and nominated, reside in this city. If still another gentleman, whose lot is cast in Bombay, had been chosen, there would be some reason for saying that the interests of "the poor, voiceless mofussil" were again being neglected.

The most interesting feature of the discussion which arose while the nomination was pending, was the suggestion made by several of our correspondents that a lady, Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, should be appointed. They were, no doubt, emboldened to suggest this to Lord Sandhurst from a knowledge of the fact that his Excellency's mother was a prominent member of the London School Board. But while the English law has long recognised the right of female representation upon bodies charged with the education of the people and the administration of the poor laws, it excludes them not only from Parliament, but also from County Councils and other authorities possessing general local control. It was unreasonable to expect Lord Sandhurst to introduce so great an innovation as the admission of a lady to a seat on an Indian Legislative Council, when the right of women to participate in legislative work is denied at Home. There is no country under British rule where the predominancy of the male is so great and so unquestioned as India, and we are not aware that the inclusion of the "plank" of women's rights in the platform of the National Congress has been so much as hinted at. In fact, this is the very last thing that the advanced politicians who assemble in Christmas week each year would think of asking, and but for the fear of offending their sympathisers at Home, they would probably have strongly protested at their next meeting had the suggestion for the appointment of Mrs. Sassoon been acted upon. Our rulers can well afford to wait for the lead of the British Parliament before they nominate ladies to sit upon legislative assemblies. Of the official nominations to the Council bracketed with that of Mr. Ranchodlal little need be said. Both Mr. Wingate and Mr. Crowe have done excellent work in the service to which they belong, and their nomination to the Legislature is a well-merited recognition of their public labours.

The Gazette also contains a notification of the introduction of a new Bill. This is not a very frequent occurence, and it does not seem likely that Lord Sandhurst's Governorship will be marked by any more legislative activity than that of his predecessor. The Bills so far introduced have been of comparatively small importance, and the only one which opened the door for any great discussion—the Karachi Port Trust Bill—was withdrawn. It is true some important Draft Bills have been referred to the Government of India for sanction, but that authority is marvellously slow in dealing with such trifles as a Bill intended to be introduced in a Provincial Legislature. We do not suppose, however, that consideration of the application for leave to bring in "Bill No. II. of 1896," which is to be brought up at the meeting to be held at Poona next month, was long deferred, for five minutes would be quite sufficient time for the Viceroy's Council to spend over it. The statement of objects and reasons for the Bill, which is in charge of Mr. Birdwood, is very brief, but is quite long enough for the purpose. It sets forth that "in clause (10) of section 3 of the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886, the word Government, as used in that Act and in all Regulations and Acts made by the Governor of Bombay in Council, is defined as meaning, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, the Governor of Bombay in Council. It is considered, however, that the expression, the 'Local Government,' would be a more appropriate designation. It is proposed, therefore, by this Bill to amend clause (10) of section 3 of the Bombay General Clauses Act 1886, so as to extend to the expression the 'Local Government,' as used in Regulations and Acts made by the Governor-in-Council, the same meaning as is given in that clause to the word 'Government.'" Surely no legislative measure better deserved to be styled a "non-contentious" one than this. It is difficult to see how even the most critical of the non-official members can take exception to it. However, the Budget will as usual afford abundant scope for comment; and probably one day will not suffice for its discussion, unless it is intended to crowd into one sitting the work of two, as was the case last year.

THE Rosebery Government with a slender and heterogeneous majority tried in vain to pass an Irish Land Bill. The present Ministry, with an enormous majority at its back, has been making a similar effort, which is likely to be equally abortive. Having lightened the legislative cargo of the Session by throwing the Education Bill overboard, Government decided to complete the remaining stages of the Agricultural Relief Bill, and then to proceed with the Irish Land measure. In order to meet the views of the landowners, who threatened considerable opposition, the Cabinet agreed to propose some amendments to the Bill, but early this week decided to withdraw them. They were withdrawn on the advice of Mr. T. W. Russell, who had protested against them with a vigour almost equal to that with which he has aided the Unionist cause by denouncing Home Rule on hundreds of platforms during the last ten years. The action of Government in meeting the views of a supporter who has long been known to have no sympathy with the Irish landlords, has, Reuter tells us, been deplored as a fresh example of vaccilation on the part of the Ministry by "the papers." It may be taken for granted that only the Unionist press is meant, for it is inconceivable that the Opposition papers could have joined in the lamentations now being uttered. Of course the landlord Unionists were especially vexed that the concessions made to them one day should be taken away the next at the bidding of Mr. Russell, and they determined to adopt an attitude of uncompromising opposition to the further progress of the Bill. The Government being pledged to adjourn the House next month, there has been no alternative, but for the humiliating confession to be made that in regard to the second chief measure of the Session as well as to the first, the Ministry must—to use Lord Randolph Churchill's expressive phrase—"throw up the sponge." Mr. Gerald Balfour, the brother of the philosopher on whose shoulders so much of the blame for the Parliamantary deadlock has been placed by his own supporters, announced last night that the contentious clauses and amendments of the Bill would be withdrawn. Several Irish Land Bills have been introduced in Parliament during the last twenty years, and every clause in them—save the first, giving the name of the bill—has been more or less contentious. The present measure is no exception to the rule, and it is, therefore, not very apparent what remains of the Bill after the "contentious clauses and amendments" have been eliminated. But small as the remnant may be, it seems to have no chance of passing, for it is believed the attitude of the landlords' representatives will prevent the passing of the emasculated measure. It is interesting to recall the fact that when introducing the Bill the Chief Secretary for Ireland remarked he had no doubt it would be severely criticized by the Irish members, and the fate of the measure, considering the state of public business, lay entirely in their hands. He added that the Bill would probably be criticized no less severely by the friends of the landlords—a prophecy which has been fulfilled to the letter. To the House at large, he commended the Bill as being on the whole a fair and beneficial measure for both the landlords and the tenants. The measure, however, has now been practically abandoned. It was intended to amend legislation of extreme intricacy and perplexity, and the principal mistake Government made in regard to it was to suppose that it could go through in one Session side by side with other highly contentious legislation. Like the other sacrificed measure, the Education Bill, it required almost a Session to itself, and the failure to pass it is primarily due to "the overloading of the legislative programme," which was complained of at the recent meeting of Unionist members at the Foreign Office.

THE catalogue of books printed in the Bombay Presidency during the quarter ending 31st March is rather shorter than usual. But it contains a few remarkable additions to Vernacular literature. First of these is Mr. Narayen Hemchandra's attempt in "The Light of India"—a Guzerathi work—to further the elevation and emancipation of Indian women of which he is an ardent advocate. Then Mr. D. N. Patel begins his career as the Conan Doyle of India, having orientalised Sherlock Holmes in a detective story, full of enthralling interest from beginning to end. It is adapted to suit Parsi life in Bombay. The mystery hangs round the murder of a Parsi gentleman at night in a hack victoria, and is not unravelled till the end of the story, when the real muderer is traced by a clever detective of the Bombay police. Most of the characters, according to the Registrar of native publications, are taken from high class Parsi society, and are pronounced by him to be skilfully pourtrayed. Further in the catalogue we are introduced to a Parsi lady novelist, a possible Eastern Mrs. Henry Wood, Miss Bhikhaiji Limjibhai Palamkot, who in "Insafni Arasi Yane Daba Hathanun Khunna" describes the heroic devotion and noble self-sacrifice of an affectionate daughter to save her old father from ignominy. Mr. Palonji Burjorji Desai's prize essay on the Persian kings has also been published this quarter. The work contains a complete history of Persian kings, together with an account of the religion, customs, and manners of the ancient Parsis, is divided into fourteen parts, and, says the Registrar, bears on every page marks of ability and patient research on the part of the author. He and his father have laboured for years in the field of the history of Persia, and have already brought out two learned works on two detached portions of the subject. The present is an attempt to bring out in a connected form the whole history of Persia and the Parsis, and is the first work of the kind in the Guzerathi language, to which it is a valuable acquisition. The work, we are assured, is of special interest to the Parsis, because it reminds them of the achievements of their worthy ancestors, from whom they have much to learn and imitate. A prominent translation is that by Mr. Shrikrishna Sadashiv Gharpuri, who takes Demosthenes' spirited harangue to the Athenians where he urges them to cast off their languor and make preparations for warding off the threatened invasion of Athens by Philip. The translator perceives a good deal of similarity between the condition of the Atheians at the time of Demosthenes, and that of the Indians at the present day; hence his present attempt. There is the usual large collection of songs, love stories, and accounts of the endless miracles of the gods; but the real literature of the Vernaculars is added to by Mr. Maneckji Edulji Vachha's Guzerathi translation of Dumas' "Monte Cristo." Some of the books in the catalogue Mr. Sathe does not hesitate to condemn as crude, and others as indifferent; but when praise is really due he does not fail to award it.

THE annual Irrigation Returns for the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind, show that on the nine major works as a whole the percentage of net revenue on capital outlay was 1·21, a slight decrease as compared with the previous year. The balance of interest charges on the major works amounted to Rs. 4,78,120 during the year under review, and to Rs. 1,00,90,200 up to the end of the year. The working expenses of nine of the minor works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept exceeded the gross revenue collected from them, and the working expenses of these works as a whole exceeded the gross revenue by Rs. 10,768 as against a net revenue of Rs. 48,261 realized from these works during the previous year. The total of the working expenses of the major and minor works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept was Rs. 63,508 greater than during the previous year, and the rate per acre irrigated from these works was Rs. 4·16 against Rs. 3·59 in 1893-94. The increase in working expenses is chiefly under minor works and navigation, and it is explained that this is principally due to the introduction of the new rule, whereby a less percentage of establishment charges than formerly is charged to capital. The Sind Irrigation Report, which has also just been issued, shows that the interest earned on the capital spent on major works was 1·21, while there was a small loss on minor works. The expenditure on extensions, improvements, maintenance, and repairs of canals, continues steadily to increase; 258 lakhs have been spent altogether in the Province, and the annual value of the crops irrigated exceeds 56 lakhs. The question of handing over irrigation works to the Revenue Department of the Government of India is still under the consideration of Government.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate the undermentioned gentlemen to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only:—Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal, C.I.E., Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S., and Mr. W. H. Crowe, I.C.S.

SILVER to the value of Rs. 52,000

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, JULY 16.

In the Commons, last night, Mr. Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced the withdrawal of the contentious Clauses and Amendments of the Irish Land Bill.

It is believed that the attitude of the landlords' representatives will prevent the passing of the Bill.

THE INDIAN TROOPS AT SUAKIN.

SPEECH BY LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Ealing, yesterday, said the terms for the assistance rendered by the Indian troops at Suakin were better than hitherto, and India would receive help from the Imperial Government on precisely the same terms when required.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

Grave complications are feared in Crete owing to the aggressive attitude of the Turkish troops, regardless of the Armistice, and the deadlock between the Governor and the Military Chiefs.

FAILURE OF THE WATER-SUPPLY IN EGYPT.

Uneasiness is being felt regarding the shortness of the water-supply in Egypt.

The maize crop is threatened, the Nile flood being a fortnight late.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Himalaya, with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left here, at 1 p.m., to-day.

THE NEW LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

The lines will be kept clear on July 24th, for telegrams relating to tenders for the 400 Lakh Loan. Only a nominal amount of tenders have so far been sent in. All tenders are expected to arrive on the closing day. So far no intimation has been received from the Rothschilds.

THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy has approved of the appointment of Captain Daly to be Deputy Foreign Secretary to the Government of India. Mr. E. Clarke, Assistant Foreign Secretary, reverts to Class I.

TRADE WITH CHINESE TURKESTAN.

The British Agent to Chinese Turkestan is on a visit to Simla in connection with the importation of British goods into Chinese territory.

ACCIDENT TO GENERAL MORTON.

General Morton, Adjutant-General in India, had a nasty accident, this morning. His horse shied on the Mall, throwing the rider down. Beyond being badly shaken, the gallant officer sustained no injury.

CAPTAIN PHAYRE.

Captain Phayre, Army Head-quarters, has been ordered to rejoin his Regiment at once, owing to the death of Major Geoghegan.

THE KALKA-SIMLA LINE.

A hundred horses have been lent by Government to Mr. Prestage for the proposed Kalka-Simla line of railway.

THE ROYAL CONNAUGHT BOAT CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

POONA, JULY 16.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Connaught Boat Club was held, to-day, under the presidency of the Honourable Mr. Birdwood. There were also present: The Lord Bishop of Bombay, Colonel Selby, Mr. Selby, and Captains Harrison and Bond.

The minutes of the last meeting being read and confirmed, it was resolved that the Committee be empowered to communicate with the proper authorities as to the terms on which the club can be permitted to erect permanent buildings on the land already made over to the club, opposite Rosherville.

Mr. Selby then proposed that the annual Regatta be held this year in December. It was also resolved that the Honorary Secretary report to the next meeting what has been the expense of the regatta for the last five years, and what proportion of this expense has been debited to the accounts of the Boat Club.

The report of the year was also read, the principal items of expenditure being the renewing of the roof of the Boat Club at a cost of Rs. 3,317, and the purchase of a new boat, Rs. 666-14-6, and freight for coming from England, Rs. 104-9-3. Some new members joined the club during the year.

The meeting dissolved with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

R. I. RIFLES ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Second Battalion Royal Irish Rifles held their annual athletic sports, to-day, on the parade-grounds, at Ghorpuri. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Colonel Selby Smith, and officers were "at home." Several interesting events were competed, and caused a great deal of amusement. In physical drill F Company won Rs. 40, and D Company came second, winning Rs. 20. In the hurdle race, Private White won Rs. 20, and in the 880 yards race Private Reed won Rs. 20. The bicycle race (distance two miles) was won by Lance-Corporal Jones (Rs. 20), and Sergeant Pitman (Rs. 10). In tug-of-war the H Company beat the F Company (Rs. 40). The bicyle race, open to all, distance 2 miles, was won by Color-Sergeant Robson, of the Durhams (Rs. 20); and the 44 yards race was won by Private Reed (Rs. 20). In the best turned out (soldiers marching order) the prize was won by Private Stewart. In the 100 yards race Private Robinson won Rs. 20. The fat man's race, distance 80 yards, was won by Color-Sergeant Ryan (Rs. 20). This race caused much laughter.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE S.-M. LINE.

From the facts of the somewhat serious railway accident that occurred at Belgaum, on the morning of the 14th instant, it appears that No. 33 up mixed train was standing on the platform, and the No. 44 down train started from Desur, the next station from Belgaum. In the meantime the station-master gave an order for putting the compartment for the Police Inspector. In shunting, the down train collided with the up mixed, the engines of both being completely smashed, and several wagons broken. The drivers and firemen of both engines, and also the guards jumped off. One of the firemen was badly cut about the head. It is fortunate that the goods waggons were in front, otherwise a great loss of life might have occurred.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa sailed this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro, left here to-day for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dholleras	3⅛

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	113⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅛
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-8
Bar Silver	31 3-8

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The latest official return shows the opium revenue for the current year 12½ lakhs worse than the estimate.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. H. Sealy, on return from leave, is to act as Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Colonel J. M. Hunter or pending further orders. Lieutenant-Colonel L. L. Fenton to hold charge of the office of Political Agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. H. Pogson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for three months. Mr. D. G. Ommanney will act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Khandesh District during the absence of Mr. Pogson.

The services of Mr. F. Gleadow, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, Bombay Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests), for employment as Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun.

The Rev. P. S. Grove, B.A., Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by the Secretary of State a fortnight's extension of extraordinary leave.

Mr. Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A., is to act as First Master and Curator of the Observatory and Lecturer in Astronomy and Optics, College of Science, Poona, *vice* Mr. Kavasji Dadabhai Naegamvala, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C. Mr. Bamanji Hormasji Pavri, L.C.E., to act as Head Master of the College of Science *vice* Mr. H. M. Page.

Mr. J. R. Carpenter is appointed to be an Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers for the purposes of the said Act, with effect from 23rd April, 1896, and to fix the Presidency of Bombay as the local extent of the duties of the said Inspector hereby appointed.

Referring to the death of Major Roddy Owen, the Lahore paper says:—A few years ago he was known as one of the best steeplechase riders in England, and when circumstances compelled him to give up an expensive pastime, he became almost feverish in the pursuit of active service. It was he who led the force against the Chief Kabarega and planted the British flag at Wadelai, and it was he also who, with the Chitral expedition, was first across the Swat river and with the first who rode into Chiral. Major Roddy was scarcely a favourite with the authorities, who were nervous as to what he might do next, and the contempt he was wont to express for soldier diplomatists whose battles are fought at Army Head-quarters or in Simla drawing-rooms, probably did not help his fortunes; but he was of the stuff that the best men in the British Army are made of, and after having courted death so often in the field, it is hard to be struck down by cholera at an obscure Egytian frontier post.

In regard to opening out the Anamalais, the Madras Government is in general agreement with the Revenue Board's views as to the opening up of the Reserved Forests and has requested the Board to submit detailed proposals as soon as possible. The Conference recently held at Coimbatore will enable the Board to do this at once.

As showing how deadly is the plague scourge which has been raging in Hongkong lately, it is reported that up to the 12th of June there had been 1,064 cases, of which 984 had had a fatal termination.

The case in which the Rev. F. Moyle Stewart charges E. Culloden with abetment of highway robbery was again before the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday when evidence of the witnesses for the defence was recorded. Among the witnesses was Mrs. Stewart, wife of the complainant.

Mr. Van Leer Polk, American Consul-General at Calcutta, leaves on Friday on six months' furlough; Mr. C. C. Campbell, of the Standard Oil Company, acts during his absence. The nomination being a Presidential one, it is possible Mr. Polk may not return to Calcutta, though his appointment has yet twelve months to run.

The Government intends sending Professor J. C. Bose, on deputation to Europe, to be present at the meeting of the British Association. Professor Bose will visit the different laboratories in Great Britain and the Continent with a view to the extension of the Presidency College Laboratory, and the establishment of a new magnetic Observatory in connection with the Presidency College.

Mr. J. G. H. Glass, the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, who took his seat in the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday, succeeds Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, whose resignation of his seat will be gazetted to take effect as from that date, although it has, as a matter of fact, been in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor since his departure on leave.

The Travancore Government purposes obtaining the services of a qualified Forest Officer with survey qualifications from the Madras Government to survey the reserved forests in Travancore. It is proposed to get, if possible, such an officer for a term of five years.

The estimated cost of the Hyderabad-Godavery Valley survey, southern section, is about Rs. 83,000, rolling-stock not included.

A Native postmaster at Bangkok has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for stealing letters containing drafts for large sums of money. When arrested he was gambling with one of his assistants. He is 20 years of age.

The general feeling of want of confidence in the Tirhut State Railway by all classes in Behar, which prompted the memorial of last year signed by all the leading members of Behar residents, again furnishes the subject for memorializing during the tour and visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to Mozafferpur. The Municipal Commissioners and the District Board inveigh against the conduct of the traffic, while the Behar Landholders' Association have furnished a pressing memorial against the useless acquisition of land which they maintain has taken place.

A correspondent complains that we have too many recreative pursuits in India—by one. He declares that pigsticking, polo, cricket, football, with drafts, golf and such minor pastimes, should suffice. Why superadd the wearing of the Sam Brown belt? There is much amusement, however, inherent in its use. If the belt is slung suitably for riding, the sword is too low when the wearer dismounts. He may draw his sword in the saddle (how many officers do this under their bridle arms!); he *might* return it—if his horse were steady. If the belt is slung suitably for walking, the sword, if drawn, cannot be returned on mounting. If the centre is properly placed in front, it will be a jog behind. Here surely we have an illustration of that consistent incongruity in which Mr. Eden Philpotts and other philosophers find the true basis of humour.

The following rule has been promulgated by the Comptroller-General: "Fees or honoraria paid by Government to examiners for conducting examinations are not tenable as salary or gratuity under Part I. of schedule II of Act II of 1886, unless it is actually part of the officers' recognised duty to conduct such examinations. If it is not part of his duty, and if he is simply invited to do certain work which might equally well be done by a non-official on similar invitation, the fee which he receives is income, not salary, and the disbursing officer is not concerned with the recovery of income-tax on the amount." With reference to this it would be interesting to know whether University examiners who are paid by the Senate are to be exempted from the income-tax.

It appears that the number of cholera cases which have occurred in Rawalpindi is much larger than was recently stated. The actual figures to July 8th are 3,377 cases with 2,027 deaths.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Ferozepore at about 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, it was preceded by a low rumbling noise, and the shock continued for about half a minute.

The Secretary of State for India has, at the instance of the Board of Directors of the Madras Railway, accorded sanction to the Trustees of the Madras Railway Provident Fund, adding to the list of securities in which the fonds of the institution might be invested the Karachi and Rangoon Municipal and Port Trust Bonds.

The Sealdah tragedy case came up before the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah on Monday, when an order was passed rejecting the claim put forward by Green to be tried as a European British-born subject, after having waived that claim at the previous hearing of the case. On a petition being put in by Green's counsel for a postponement, with a view to refer the point raised to a higher tribunal, the magistrate adjourned the hearing for a week.

The quantity of sandalwood of all classes sold in the Mysore Province, during last year, was 20,721 tons, and the amount realised therefrom was Rs. 7,97,089 against 2,105 tons with a realisation of Rs. 8,27,330 in the previous year. The decrease was attributed to the dulness of the market. The Assistant Conservator on special duty, in connection with sandalwood reported that the fall in the price was also partly due to the importation from Germany of oil extracted from a cheaper description of sandalwood procured from other countries. As this article has not found favour with the merchants of Bombay, it is hoped by the Mysore Government that the trade in oil manufactured from the best Mysore sandalwood, will revive at no distant date. The Conservator has tentatively restricted the quantity to be annually collected to 1,850 tons which with the quantity remaining unsold, will give about 2,150 tons to be disposed of next official year.

The disruption of the Democratic party in the United States by the adoption of Free Silver as the chief issue on which to fight for the Presidency, can only be compared to the split among the English Liberals when Mr. Gladstone pronounced for Home Rule in 1885. And so far as can be judged the analogy will be carried still further by the rout of those who have adopted the new shibboleth at the forthcoming elections. These depend greatly on the strength of the Silverites in States hitherto staunchly Republican; that all the Democrats of New England have declared against silver we know, but it is not evident to what extent the Republicans west of the Mississippi will counterbalance their defection. A new line of cleavage has, however, been developed, the South will no longer stand solid for the Democrats and some at least of the Republican strongholds in the West will be lost to the party. At present it is not possible to discern the probable developments, nor, until the November elections have shown the relative strength of parties, can one predict the political outcome of what is at present chaotic confusion.

After the drought of this year, remarks a contemporary, residents of Simla will naturally turn to the Municipal Report for some information on the subject of the water-supply. Dr. Cunningham reported that in 1895-96 the supply was abundant and excellent. A similar remark will scarcely figure in the current year's report: such water as was supplied was of the best quality, but it could not be said to be in abundance in May and June, as the hydrants were open for only a few hours in the day. The Municipality, however, contend that European and native population alike do not yet understand the conditions under which pure drinking water is supplied. "Some persons," it is said, "still hold the mistaken idea that the supply is now unlimited and that water from the hydrants may be freely used for gardens, building operations, laundry work, &c., purposes which were not contemplated in the water-supply scheme." This is doubtless the fact, and during the dry months lawns and large gardens should not be watered from the hydrants. As to building operations they must of necessity be carried on at favourable seasons, but contractors should exercise great economy as regards water. The native community are extremely wasteful, and they have themselves to thank in a measure for the hydrants being periodidally closed. Admitting all this it may still be contended that with the powerful pumping engines available for constant work in the Charot Nullah, Simla should never be as short of water as it was not so many weeks ago. If it is necessary to begin pumping on March 1st instead of April 1st, this should be done and the full 230,000 gallons daily should be sent steadily through the mains as long as the springs will yield this amount. Not a gallon should be drawn from the reservoirs until the middle of May. We believe that the yield from the pumping station and by gravitation from the old catchment area would be sufficient for all the needs of Simla up to that date, and the daily supply should never fall below 280,000 gallons during the summer months. It is satisfactory to know that the engines work without a hitch, and the Municipality can afford to start them earlier in the year and work them continuously until the monsoon breaks. It may cost a few thousand rupees more than are now expended, but this would be money well spent. Colonel Robertson and his colleagues on the Committee have always shown themselves most anxious to protect the public health of Simla, and they have doubtless already considered how best to secure an abundant supply of water even in the severest seasons of drought.

Ought Anglican priests to wear the biretta? This, in the absence of greater problems, is the momentous question agitating the minds of a good many Churchmen just now. It is contended, on the one hand, that the old English square cap is the correct clerical headgear; whilst, on the other, the biretta has the advantage of sanction in the Western Church and, moreover, can be conveniently folded up and carried in the pocket. Meanwhile, the controversy rages, and one popular divine has found himself in somewhat of a dilemma over it. Asked to preach at a village church, he was informed on his arrival that there was to be a procession from the vestry through the churchyard to the western door. "It is raining heavily," he pleaded, "and I have to return to town to-night." The vicar was absent, but the curate, in charge of the service, asked, "Shall I get you a biretta?" "No," was the prompt reply, "but if you have an old umbrella about the place, I shall be glad of it."

At a quarter to one o'clock on June 15th, a man walked into the Bank of New Amsterdam here and after having sent in his name to Mr. George H. Wyckoff, president of the Bank, was ushered into the latter's private office. No sooner was he face to face with Mr. Wyckoff than he presented to him a note. The president cast his eye over it, and then took a hasty look at his visitor, who was a perfect stranger to him. The note read as follows:—"We want six thousand dollars, five in one thousand dollar notes and ten in one hundred dollar notes. I will shoot you if you make a false move. Be careful. My partner has you covered, and if you give the alarm within three minutes after I leave, he will throw a stick of dynamite through the front entrance. Put the money in an envelope, and don't talk." Mr. Wyckoff declined to give the man the money when the latter drew a revolver and shot the president in the abdomen; then quick as thought, the assassin turned his pistol against himself, sending a bullet through his neck. Mr. Wyckoff staggered into the Bank parlour, where the clerks and others rushed to his assistance. It is thought that neither Mr. Wyckoff nor his assailant can recover.

Twins are now before a court of law in Paris, the gentleman who claims to be the elder brother being anxious that the fact should be duly recorded in the register in which their births are entered. They were born in Paris in 1858, the plaintiff seeing the light, as he asserts three-quarters of an hour before his brother, but the book in which this interesting circumstance may have been placed on record was destroyed during the Commune, and in 1874, when the births were inscribed in a new register, only the day, the month, and the year were mentioned, nothing being said about the hours, which are alleged to be 3 p.m. for the elder and 3-45 p.m. in the case of the younger. The question really is who is the senior, for the defendant, on his side, opposes the claim on the ground that for some time past he himself has been regarded as the elder brother. The case is, therefore, tolerably complicated, but the court has admitted the plaintiff's contention, and decided that an investigation may be held, with a view to demonstrating conclusively which of the two gentlemen was born at three o'clock and which at a quarter to four on the eventful day.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE STATEMENTS OF "TRUTH" UNTRUE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, under the command of Captain T. G. R. Finny, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Karachi, with the following details:—Captain C. J. Mellis, 9th Bombay Infantry; Lieut. J. A. Hannington, 29th Bombay Infantry; Lieut. C. H. Pringle, Border Regiment; 2 men, Comt. Dept.; 3 Hospital Assistants; 28 Native details, and 7 followers. The Clive took Home the remaining details from India, and the account of the voyage as given in Mr. Labouchere's paper created considerable comment, both here and at Home. To the enquiry whether the allegations made in "Truth" are correct, the officers declared them to be greatly exaggerated. If complaints as to bad rations were found to be correct, the rations in question were thrown over board. The officers state that whatever inconvenience the troopers and their families had to put up with on the way Home was not their fault, since it was the military, and not the naval authorities who were responsible for overcrowding. The Clive left Southampton (28th May) for Bombay, but on reaching Aden, on the 16th June, the Commander received orders to proceed to Mombassa, to bring back to India the 24th Bombay Infantry, that had been sent out to quell the Native rising in East Africa. The vessel left Aden on the 19th June for Mombassa, arriving there ten days later. She experienced rough weather between Aden and Mombassa. The 24th Bombay Infantry, which was ready for embarkation, came on board the following day.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar expressed a desire to see the Indian Regiment, and at his request the Clive was ordered to stop at Zanzibar on her way to Karachi. She reached the African port on the 1st July, at about noon. Two hours latter the regiment landed, and paraded in front of the Sultan's palace, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson. After watching the parade his Highness expressed great pleasure at what he had seen. He was especially delighted with the performance of the papers of the regiment, and seemed very desirous to hear more of the music of the bagpipes. The regiment then returned to the vessel, at about 6 p.m. The Clive, after taking in coals, left for Karachi on the 3rd instant, arriving at the latter port on the 12th instant. Next day the regiment disembarked, and the Clive left for Bombay, arriving here at about 7 a.m., yesterday, and at noon entered the Prince's Dock. During the voyage between Mombassa and Karachi, one Private died from natural causes. The Clive experienced moderate South-west monsoon from Karachi to Bombay.

MILITARY NEWS.

Under instructions from Bombay Command Head Quarters, the following transfers of officers of the Army Medical Staff are ordered:—Surgeon-Major H. J. Wyatt, A.M.S., from Poona District to Bombay District; and Surgeon-Captain R. C. Thacker, A.M.S., from Bombay District to Poona District.

The undermentioned officers are detailed to attend the next course of Garrison Instruction, commencing on the 9th August 1896, and will report themselves on the 8th idem to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction at the centres for which they are detailed:—Dalhousie.—Captains E. Witham, 20th Hussars; P. J. Miles, 4th Punjab Infantry; A. T. H. Newnham, 10th Bombay Light Infantry; Lieutenants H. E. Cadell, Royal Artillery; A. T. Cawford, Royal Artillery; C. E. Thornton, 16th Bengal Cavalry; M. Williamson, 21st Punjab Infantry; H. A. Moore, 45th Sikhs; F. H. Taylor, 3rd Sikh Infantry; G. R. de H. Smith, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse. Kasauli.—Captains H. Midwood, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry; G. H. Boisragon, V. C., 1st Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles; Lieutenants G. C. Brooke, 2nd Battalion Border Regiment; S. G. W. Hume, 2nd Battalion Border Regiment; A. F. H. Pigott, 2nd Battalion Border Regiment; C. Eykyn, 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders; H. McConaghey, 7th Bengal Cavalry; E. Wall, 17th Bengal Cavalry; L. B. Walton, 26th Punjab Infantry; H. A. F. Magrath, 1st Sikh Infantry. Chakrata.—Captains A. P. Longfield, Royal Artillery; M. B. Roberts, 39th Garhwal Rifles; J. A. Houtsoncrafturd, 7th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenants J. J. Richardson, 11th Hussars; C. E. Willes, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; C. M. Dobell, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; T. E. Clarke, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; A. C. S. Clarke, 18th Bengal Lancers Ranikhet.—Captains S. D. Shortt, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment; A. G. Cartwright, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment; R. B. Fell, 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles; R. Ffennell, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers; M. Stevens, 13th Bengal Infantry; J. B. Chatterton, 42nd Gurkha Rifles; Lieutenants H. H. Elliott, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment; C. J. Garsia, 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry; F. D. Markham, 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry; H. J. Thackeray, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry. Bangalore.—Captains J. H. Goodwyn, 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment; G. E. Morris, 2nd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent; Lieutenants R. F. Cox, 19th Hussars; G. Gunn, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots; G. H. Laurence, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment; A. W. N. Taylor, 10th Madras Infantry; C. V. N. Lyne, 10th Madras Infantry; R. W. A. Denne, 19th Madras Infantry; H. H. Duniop, 2nd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent. Poona.—Captains H. Wells-Cole, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry; A. T. Payne, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry; Lieutenants A. F. R. Thomson, Royal Artillery; J. H. Hall, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment; H. E. Lowis, 19th Bombay Infantry; A. K. Armstrong, 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent; A. P. Brownet, 1st Regiment Central India Horse; D. H. Cameron, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain Creery, will sail, to-day, for Brindisi, London and Port Said, with English Mails and the following passengers:—

For Brindisi.

Buckland, Mr C E	Lyle, Mr W A
Clare, Mr R	Miller, Mr E J E
Coldstream, Lieut	Orr, Mr J P
Dennys, Mr and Mrs E A	Reid, Mr W J
Furguson, Mr	Ross, Mr W
Hawkes, Mr S H	Robertson Mr J A
Irving, Major Bell	Scott, Dr Robson
Lefann, Hon Mr Justice W J H	Scott, Mr C J
	Weeks, Lt H W

For London.

Berrington, Mr F D	Hutchinson, Mr J H
Bamford, Mr C F	McDougall, Mr and Mrs P
Dobson, Surg-Major	Stevenson, Mr and Mrs W R
Gray, Mr T	Seymour, Mr
Goodrich, Capt F M	Tomkinson, Mr O

For Port Said—Lieut Bellow.
For Malta—Capt Carnana.

The following passengers have been engaged:—Per s. s. Caledonia, Capt W A Andrews, 21th July, 1896.

For Marseilles—Mr H Stewart; Mr D F J Powell; Major C Grants; Mr C F Knyvett; Mr G M Ryan; Mr and Mrs Mackworth Young, infant and child; Vety Lieut Col R E Queripel and son; Mr and Mrs Godfroy; Mr J S Weston; Mr H W J Bagnell; Miss Olivant; Brig-Genl E R Elles; Mr A H Diack; Mr C M King; Mr Ross Scott; Mr R B Paterson; Mr S M Macausland; Surg-Col G Thomson, C B; Major K S Kunsleville; Mrs Dunshaw; Mrs Dunster wall; Surg-Capt P Moore; Mr and Mrs H C Dugalate; Major J H Pollock; Mr M W L Oakes; Mr C V Lloyd; Lieut B M M Tod Merew; Surg-Col and Mrs L D Spencer; Capt Y E Hunt; Lieut W. G. Juge; Miss Adamson; Mr J Harvey; Mr S May; Mr C A Smith; Capt W G Moon; Surg Col A Stephen; Mr S Goodwin; Mr E A Howard; Mr B O Standson; Col D G Pitcher; Mr J H Symington; Mr E J King; Major M C Burton; Capt H Sherwood; Mr Cumming, Mr Fitzgerald; Mr R Deane; Mr J M Storrs; Major and Mrs C T Western; Mr A B Napier; Mr F J Port; Lieut-Col W C Martilli; two Misses Martilli; Lieut W M C Stevens; Mr M N Mann; Mr G T Jac son; Mr J E B Lloyd; Miss G Thorpe; Mr P Wyndham; Miss Hester; Lieut A L Anderson; Lieut-Col M R Tale; Col H S Tandy; Major Genl; H C Lewes; Mr W Beriston; Mr Evans Gordon Capt H de La P Gough; Mr E Debbs; Mr V M Smith; Mr and Mrs H Kennedy and child; Mr R M Williamson; Mr F A Leake; Mr J N Cowper; Mr. E G Farquharson,; Major C Fasken; Mr A MacKintosh; Lieut G C King; Mr. Tosse; Mr A M Hill; Capt T Webster; Mr J A C Skinner; Vet Lieut G M Williams; Lt and Miss F S Smith; Mr J G Orr; Lt-Col Mr. Mrs and child; Mr F C Gates; Mr C G Farquar; Capt G B Stevens; Surg-Major M J Kelawalla; Mr G F P Fiehner; M P W Reid; Mr C Sowden; Genl and Mr; G Hogg; Lieut E H Gorges; Mr H J Hume Henderson; Major and Mrs Maidment; Miss Maidment; Miss Fabricius; Lieut-Col W R Routh; Lieut G Lubbock; Col M M Bayle; Capt G G J Sutton Jones; Mr F T Howes; Lieut F N Pirrie; Mr and Mrs E H Stone; Major and Mrs Bowles; Mr F G Macpherson; and Mr R R Anderson.

For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs F W Francis and child; Miss Stovenson; Capt J R Birch; Mr H C Robertson; Mr Alexander; Lieut-Col Mr B P Wilson; Miss O Stewart-Wynne; Mr and Mrs French and infant; Col and Mrs Biggwither; Mr E Penn; Capt J R B Sergeant; Mr and Mrs Buyers; Mr C F Handcock; J F Fernandez; Mr Newenson; Mr Alex Murry; Col W Lock; Mr Pandit Bansi Dhar; Col J M Hunter; Capt Fry; Mr Cowling; Mr Tickner; Mr and Mrs F C Daly; Mr and Mrs Ormsly; and Capt Copeman.

For London (via Macilles)—Two Misses Major; Mr J P Hewett; Mrs Hill; Mdlle Krauth; Mr R T Coggan; Mrs H C Walker; Miss Ringrose; Col H C E Lucas; Mr and Miss Thrustane; Mr J Monteath; Mr C P Bird; Lieut W S J Harsey; Mr W H Hinton; Miss Smith; Mr E P Henderson, C S; Mr C T Robinson; Miss K Woodcock; Mr F T Dixon; Mr D Cook; Major J M Candy; Mr Pogson; Mr J Shillidy; Mr Buckland; Mr C T Williams; Miss Mackworth Young; Rev and Mrs T M H Wood; Mr Tickner; Mr W S Hamilton; Mr Jas Wallace; Mr C E Wild; Mrs J Smith; Mr Fairholme; Mr A T Whittle; Major and Mrs Lewis Hall and infant; Major G Wingate, T S C; Lady Murile, Brown; Mr R Dundas; Dr Nelli; Master Palmer; Mr and Mrs G Grossman; Mr J McIver; Mr and Mrs Egger; Mr C G Neale; Lieut L J Chapman; Mrs Beverley; and Mrs L Nicholson.

For Gibralter—Capt Mendora.

A RETROSPECT OF GAMBLING IN BOMBAY.

III.

[BY ONE OF THE CROWD.]

After the suppression of the *bursat-ka-satta*, very little was heard of gambling in Bombay for some time; but nevertheless it was carried on secretly, though not so extensively as before. It was a notorious fact that many persons had been depending for their living on it; and it was, therefore, very unlikely that they would take their defeat silently and not find means to defy the law. They kept houses in unfrequented localities of Bombay, and there secretly carried on gambling with dice and cards. These cunning men kept many spies to watch the movements of the police, whose detective powers were put to the severest test in discovering the haunts of the gamblers. In order to catch them red-handed, the police had to use various ingenious stratagems. Sometimes, a policeman in plain clothes would try to join in their company as an accomplice, and thus learn their secrets and eventually bring them to justice. Sometimes the gamblers hired a boat, went out on the water, and while enjoying a trail indulged in their vice freely without the least fear of being detected, much less caught. It was not unfrequently that complaints of quarrels between themselves on water were heard. The boatwallas, however, did not care whether the gamblers attacked or even murdered one of their associates so long as they were paid a handsome fare for their services.

In Parel and other out-of-the-way places, several gaming-houses were opened, but gambling was carried on with great care and secrecy. A nautch or dinner party was sometimes got up, but only as a pretext for gamblers carrying on their trade and as a blind to the police and the neighbours. They first took care to keep spies on the watch round the house, and in the vicinity of the police-stations, so that any suspicious movement on the part of the police to get a clue to their haunts might be known, and the alarm given at once. Often times, however, the police succeeded in reaching the house and gaining entrance, but only to find the men they pounced upon pretending to be deeply absorbed in the nautch or sitting comfortably at dinner, their cards and dice having suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. Finding from experience that the police are sometimes successful, notwithstanding all their precautions against surprise in getting at them, and being aware that all money found on the floor was confiscated, professional gamblers took to using counters, which were known to them by the name of *bunds*. These not only secured them against losing money, but made no noise, and this was a very great safeguard against detection, since gamblers have sometimes been betrayed by the clink of the coin passing from one hand to the other. The methods of gaming are simple. The dice are not square, but oblong in shape, and are numbered only on four sides: 6, 4, 3, and 2. One party will say "I play *jitu*," which means they play for a couple of 6's a couple of 4's, or a 6 and a 4; and the other will say "I play *haru*" or "I play to lose" which means they play to turn up a couple of 3's, a couple of 2's, or a couple of 3 and 2. The dice are then tossed, and the one getting *jitu* in a required number of throws before the other gets *haru*, of course, wins. But cheating is often practised, and this is termed *nagan*. It is a strange yet most appropriate name, the theory being that, as no one is known to recover from the poisonous bite of the female cobra or *nagan*, the most deadly of reptiles, so the victim of the game *nagan* is sure to meet ruin at the hands of the sharpers he plays against.

The ways in which the professional gamester sets to work to secure victims for the *nagan*, are not particularly ingenious. Anyone having a strong will or even common-sense need not fall into the trap. The gamester, well-practised in the wiles of his unlawful profession, and quick at discovering strangers to city life, first seeks the acquaintance of a probable victim, makes himself agreeable, and having won the confidence of the credulous and unsuspecting man, invites him to his house. His friends, or rather accomplices, drop in one by one, the party becomes merry, and ultimately a game is proposed. The stranger generally complies, since it would not be polite to refuse after the kind treatment he has received. Sides are chosen, and the game begins, but the dice are loaded. The stranger's side, as may well be supposed, wins at first. This makes him blind to the trick. When he begins to lose, he imagines that his partners (whom he does not suspect to be accomplices of his opponents) are also sharing his misfortune. To encourage the victim at intervals, when he becomes down cast with losses, the real dice are by clever sleight-of-hand transferred to the table, and the fortune changes for a few throws; but in the end the poor victim is robbed of all he has with him.

Some of the old police officers can tell many exciting tales of clever and daring captures of gamblers in their dens. They are all of a like character. It would fill a decent volume if half the tales were told, and they would be uninteresting by reason of repetition. However, a few instances may be read with interest. An European police officer, well known for his promptitude and coolness in action, once discovered a haunts of gamblers, who had defied the police for eighteen months. Superintendent Brewin, for he was the Police Officer in question, one night received information that some Bunniahs were gaming in a house previously "spotted" by him. Knowing the difficulty of arresting the men, Mr. Brewin disguised himself as a Bunniah and went to the house at midnight in company with other officers. The task of reaching the men was by no means an easy one. The gamblers, it was known, were seated on the fourth storey of the house, every door of which was surely barred, and all ingress or egress from one floor to another was further cut off by means of trap-doors. The only chance of reaching the gamblers without alarming them was through one of the surrounding buildings, which, as is usual in the native town, stand in close proximity to one another, being merely separated by narrow sweepers' gullies. A cordon of Native policemen was first placed round the Suspected premises. Mr. Brewin then entered the house on the right, while another officer went in on the left. Mr. Brewin, on reaching the topmost floor, made a leap, at imminent danger to himself, from a window overlooking a gully about three feet wide into the third storey of the gaming-house. The superintendent made his way to the staircase, followed by another officer; but a trap door on the landing barred further progress. He burst this open, however, as well as another door further on, and almost before the scared gamblers knew the cause of the disturbance, Mr. Brewin was in their midst. Cards, shells, and money were hurriedly concealed, but a brief search brought them all from their hiding places. The evidence was complete, and thus a most notorious gaming-house was closed, to the great relief of the residents in the locality.

I remember another exciting raid on a gambling house. A notorious gamester, named Kasu, who was a confirmed opium-eater, and addicted to all sorts of vices, gave great trouble to the police. It was only by careful strategy and manœuvring that they succeeded in gaining an entrance to an adjoining house, from which they made their way by ladders to the roof of the building in which the gambling den was located. When the police suddenly burst the door open, everybody tried to flee, except Kasu, who made no attempt to escape, but calmly threw himself upon the heap of money that was lying on the floor in order to secure as much as possible before he was seized by the police. He was not afraid of being arrested, nor of the police court, for he knew well that in the event of conviction, the fine that would be imposed upon him would not anything like equal the pile of silver on the floor, which, if secured by the police, would have been confiscated. He filled his pockets with silver, and even crammed as much as he could into his mouth.

About seven years back the police made an exciting capture of a notorious gang of gamblers, who kept them at bay for a number of years. They were secured in the same manner as Kasu, but with more exciting results. The police descended on the gaming den from the roof, and surprised the men at play. Instead of fleeing or giving in as Kasu did, the men showed resistance, and a fight ensued, but they were overpowered. Escape by the door was impossible; but two of the men, who were determined not to be captured, dashed through a window on the fourth storey, and leaped to the ground. Considering the height from which they had jumped it was little less than a miracle that they were not killed out-right. However, their injuries were of a serious character. One of them had his jaw, an arm, and a leg and several ribs broken. All hopes for his recovery were abandoned; but after a long stay in the hospital, he got well. Although he thus regained his

foremost in the Indian Empire, is a tangible proof of the above assertion. The future destinies and well-being of two and a-half millions of the Gaekwadi population now depend in a measure on his actions in his new sphere of life. To-day's warm and sympathetic reception is a good augury of the near future. I will conclude the welcome by the united good wishes of us all—an assembly, representing as it does the varied different sections of the Native community, professions and callings, viz., bench, bar, trade, &c.—that the hon'ble gentleman may have sufficient strength and long life to fulfil the onerous duties Providence has called him to discharge to the satisfaction of his just and appreciative master. I sincerely trust and hope that Mr. Aiyenger's administration may prove beneficient, and he such as to secure a glorious mention in history. (Applause.)

The Dewan replied as follows:—Gentlemen,—I tender to the host, to R. B. Pitale, and you all my sincere thanks for the cordial welcome which you have accorded me to-night. When I left Madras for this city of wealth and intelligence, undoubtedly the first in all India, I felt I was leaving a place where I had many friends, to go to one where the people I had to associate with were strangers to me. But the warm welcome you have given me has dispelled all my misgivings, and made me feel that, though I have left many dear friends behind, I have made friends here. It is a very difficult and responsible task that I have felt it my duty to undertake, and it is a source of great encouragement to me to find, that so long as I discharge my duty in a straightforward and conscientious manner, I can rely upon your sympathy and support. I once more thank you all for your kindness, and I shall remember it all my life. (Cheers.)

On Tuesday, visits were paid and returned from the Hon'ble Justices Ranade and Badrudin, Hon'ble Messrs. Javeritai, Sayani and Mehta, Dr. Bhalchandra, Messrs. Hormurjee Dadabhai, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, Balcrishnrao Pitale, Sirdar Bivulker, &c. In the evening the Dewan and the Bombay Vakeel attended an afternoon party, given to them by Mr. V. D. Thacoorsey Mooljee, the report whereof has already appeared in our columns. His children, with their mother, &c., left for Baroda by the Tuesday afternoon passenger train and the Dewan proceeded by the mail. On Wednesday he took charge of the Dewanite from the acting Sir Soobba, as the acting Dewan is sick and confined to bed. A regular Durbar was held, and he was presented with a sanad, dress of honour, pearl necklace, a gold-rod for a chopedar, &c., returning home on an elephant in procession amidst tom-toms. There were many sight-seers, &c., on the road, and the day was a gala day in Baroda.

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. THE MARINE BATTALION.

This match was played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, Marine Lines, yesterday afternoon, and though rain interfered twice, the game was concluded through the fast game on the part of two of the soldiers. The Gymkhana, having won the toss, elected to be on the defensive. But the attack was very strong. The Parsee Gymkhana were dismissed for a poor total of 63. It is a matter for regret that Spencer, who had fairly settled and piled up 17, was given caught out purely through a mistake. K. M. Mistry being unable to take part in the match, the team was very much weakened, but the limited time at the disposal of the Military gave some hopes of a draw; specially when Dr. Wilkins and Captain Carnegey went out for nothing and four, respectively. The Marine Battalion had lost six wickets when the total was only forty, and the time at their disposal was only fifteen minutes. Gennack and Pandnak had now the helm in their hands, and by pushing the game very steadily (for they did not make a single awkward stroke in the anxiety to get the required number of runs), succeeded in passing the opponents' score. On the stroke of time the last ball from Mody was sent to the boundary, and the Marine Battalion secured a well-earned victory by 4 wickets and 2 runs.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

B.N Davur, b Govind	5
M H Sanjana, c Kaloo, b Shairkhan	0
R E Mody, b Govind	8
D F Dubash, c Mehtar, b Govind	4
B H Spencer, c Carnagey, b Govind	17
D E Mody, c Carnagey, b Mehtar	9
P H Davur, c Carnagey, b Govind	1
J M Dastoor, c Pandu, b Shaik Kasim	8
S Commissariatwalla, b Govind	3
K K Sirvai, b Govind	3
H N Vakil, not out	2
Extras	6
Total	63

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Shairkhan	40	0	16	1
Govind	95	8	24	7
Mehtar	20	3	10	1
Shaik Kasim	20	3	1	1

MARINE BATTALION C. C.

Surgeon Lt Col Wilkins, run out	0
Naik Sheirkhan, b D Mody	4
Capt Carnagey, b P Davur	4
Lascar Gennak, not out	32
Pt Kannethor, s R Mody, b P Davur	0
Pt Shaik Kasim, b P Davur	0
Lt Walter, b D Mody	3
Naik Pandnak, not out	13
Pt Kalnak, Pt Gondnak, Pt Son Mehter — to bat.	
Extras	9
Total	65

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
P Davur	95	8	17	3
S Spencer	25	2	9	0
D Mody	70	6	30	2

THE BOMBAY PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—H. E. the Governor with his usual desire to see and judge of things for himself went and saw our Municipal Primary Schools in November last, and found them sadly wanting in respect of good house accommodation. He wrote to the Chairman of the Joint Schools Committee giving the result of his inspection and urging prompt action to remedy the existing deplorable state of things. The Chairman and Mr. Kirkham thereupon put their heads together, and came to the conclusion that to effect a thoroughly efficient change would require an outlay of about 10 lakhs of Rupees. They suggested the building of ten substantial buildings in different parts of the town at the cost of Rupees one lakh each.

In these days of hand-to-mouth living, both as regards individuals and bodies corporate, this sum appears to have been regarded as too large for the Municipal purse in its present conditon, and the question would seem, to all outward appearance at any rate, to have been shelved for the present.

It would be well for the Municipal Corporation to consider however, whether it would be at all a wise policy to allow such an important matter to lie in abeyance. The head of the Presidency has considered the matter to be of very great importance and requiring speedy consideration and disposal, and if the suggestions coming from such distinguished quarters are not paid the attention and consideration which they deserve, it may well be that the Corporation may at one time find itself in the unenviable position of being compelled to do what is its obvious duty.

But apart from the consideration above urged, is the difficulty as to final arrangements really an insuperable one? In the first instance, should the buildings necessarily cost a lakh of rupees each? Cannot buildings be put up for a less sum which would be quite sufficient for all necessary purposes and at the same time remove the causes of complaint which now exist? For the matter of that, why not purchase well-situated and well-ventilated houses in different parts of the town, and adapt them to the purpose? Such an arrangement would be much less expensive than if the Municipality were to construct buildings of its own.

Then, again, if the funds available are not large enough for the present, why cannot a beginning be made? It is never urged that the outlay should be made all at once. Let some of the worst situated schools be provided for, for the present, and then the Municipality can go on building or purchasing new houses as it suits them. But by all means let a beginning be made without any further delay. If the Corporators adopt this course they will be acting as true business men and true civic fathers.

We hope our city fathers will take this matter into consideration at once, otherwise our worthy Sheriff should be asked to call a public meeting of the citizens to protest against a continuance of such wretched hovels doing duty as school-houses in the first city in India!—Yours, &c.,

July 15. VOX POPULI.

CRICKET PROSPECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The "Batsman" who contributes "Prospects of Cricket 1896" to your columns, does not seem to be well informed always. In his No. IV., which appears in one of your columns this day, in writing of the Elphinstone College Gymkhana Eleven, he writes of Mr. S. F. Mulla, as being the secretary of the Gymkhana attached to the College. But Mr. S. F. Mulla is neither one of the two general secretaries of that gymkhana, nor the secretary of the cricket department. He only captains the College first Eleven, the cricket secretary being unable to take part in most of the matches of the season.—Yours, &c.,

AN ELPHINSTONIAN.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 7th July:—Read demi-official letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, dated 2nd July 1896, inquiring whether the Trustees will assist Government by lending the services of Mr. Charles Anderson, Mechanical Superintendent of the Port Trust, for nimination to the Board of Examiners, under the Bombuy Boiler Act of 1891. Read demi-official letter from the Engineer, dated 4th July 1896.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 29th June, reporting that the period for which the Trustees undertook to work the Joint Cotton Green at Colaba, by their Resolution No. 206 of 4th July 1890, has now expired, and recommending that the Colaba Company be invited to renew the agreement for another period of three years, and suggesting that the same rate of ground-rent be continued, viz., Rs. 1-4-0 per square yard, provided the Executive Engineer, Presidency, does not propose to make any change in the rate.

Resolution.—The present rate should be continued for the three years, 1896-97 to 1898-99. The Colaba Company should be asked to agree to this arrangement, and Government should be asked to charge this rate for their ground on the west side of the Causeway.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 29th June 1896, reporting that the right of cutting grass and grazing cattle on the Port Trust Estate was, after due advertisement, sold as specified below, subject to approval by the Trustees:—Lot No. 1.—Tank Bunder land near the Hindoo Burial Ground and all the other ground between South of Ghorupdeo Hill and Mazagon—to Shabudin Goolam Cajee for Rs. 130. Lot No. 2.—Land from north of Ghorupdeo Hill up to Sewri—to Shabudin Goolam Cajee for Rs. 900. Lot No. 3.—Land from Mazagon to Colaba—to Messrs. Cassiram Gopall and Sarawan Durgaram for Rs. 550.

Resolution.—Approved.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 3rd July 1896, forwarding detail plan in 8 sheets for reclaiming portions of Belilair Basin and portions of two basins at Esmail Hubib Bunder, constructing roads and storm-water drains; and submitting the following estimate for the work:—Rs. 149,470 including contingencies and excluding departmental charges; observing that, if the reclamation in basins 5 and 6 at Esmail Hubib Bunder, which have been shown further east than was originally intended with a view to include the site of the proposed railway line from Sion to the docks, be kept back to the line originally proposed, the estimated cost will be reduced by Rs. 10,948; that the total area of the reclaimed portion, including the additional area beyond the red line, is 38,813 square yards, the cost of which at Rs. 1,49,470 works out to Rs. 3-13-3 per square yard, including roads and drains on the existing borders; that the reclamation alone works out rather more than Rs. 2-8-0 per square yard; reporting that buildings Nos. 29 and 30, also parts of Nos. 27 and 32, and the open shed next the dangerous petroleum godown will have to be pulled down, and that they are not worth re-erection; that the godown for dangerous petroleum should be removed to the site shown on sheet No. 2; that the open shed on the Bunder south of basin 6 which is not on Port Trust property, will have to be partly removed; that buildings Nos. 29 and 30 need not be disturbed until the road is taken through; and buildings Nos, 27, and 32, the dangerous petroleum godown, the open shed next to it, and the shed south of basin 6, need not be disturbed untill the footpaths are paved. Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 6th July 1896, reporting that the probable saving in the cost of making roads to ordinary specification instead of to Municipal requirements is estimated at Rs. 18,650; and that the cost of removing buildings Nos. 29 and 30 and part of No. 27 is estimated at Rs. 243, which will give a saving (Rs. 1,193—Rs. 243), Rs. 950; Total saving in the estimate, Rs. 19,600.

Resolution.—In Trustees' Resolution No. 180, dated 10th December 1895, it was decided to reclaim a portion of the Bellair Basin and parts of two snaller and adjoining basins included in the Sewri Estate, and provision to the extent of Rs. 60,000 has been made in the current year's budget. Detailed plans and estimates have now been prepared, the latter amounting to Rs. 1,49,470 for works only—that is, exclusive of departmental charges, such as Establishment, &c. This estimate includes the provision of Rs. 20,132 for roads; it has been included with a view to meeting Municipal requirements; but, as it will not be necessary to hand over these roads to the Municipal Corporation for some time, a reduction under this head of Rs. 18,650 can be effected. A further reduction of Rs. 950 can also be made from the amount. Rs. 1,193, provided for the removal of buildings, making a total of Rs. 19,600, which leaves a net amount of Rs. 1,29,870 as the estimated cost of the works now proposed to be undertaken. This estimate is sanctioned, and the work should be proceeded with to the extent of the provision made in the current year's budget. The Engineer should report what additional allotment he can spend in the current year in the event of further funds being available.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 24th June 1896, reporting that Mr. Blair, Second Grade Pilot, was taken on board the S. S. "Mirzapore" from No 3 schooner, then anchored off Sunk Rock, in the schooner's boat on the morning of 22nd June 1896; that the master of the schooner had requested Mr. Blair to tow the boat back to the schooner; that, owing to the steamer going fast in the heavy sea then running, the boat was stove in, and the crew commenced to make water; that the crew cast off from the steamer to save themselves from being swamped, but could not fetch the schooner against wind and tide and drifted up the harbour; that when near the Middle Ground Battery, a boat, manned by four Artillery men and three natives, put off to their assistance and took the boat in tow, and, not being able to do much in the heavy sea running, stood by the pilot boat until both boats were discovered and towed into a place of safety by the pilot launch Sphinx; and recommending that the Artillery men and crew of the Battery boat be given a reward of Rs. 50. Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, approving the Port Officer's recommendation as to a reward being given to those who manned the Artillery boat.

Resolution.—Approved as recommended by the Harbour and PilotageCommittee.

Read letter from the Officiating Examiner, Marine Accounts, No.1037, dated 19th June 1896, forwarding a bill, amounting to Rs. 332-9-5, for a set of awnings supplied to the anchor hoy Grappler. Read memorandum by the Secretary, dated 30th June 1896, reporting that the sanction for the anchor hoy are as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Revised estimate, sanctioned by T. R No. 55, dated 5th March 1895	99,582	0	0
2. Fittings, T. R. No. 94, dated 24th March 1896	807	0	0
3. New checks to roller, Rs. 60 to be met from sanctioned estimate	.....		
4. Additional fittings, T. R. No. 181, dated 26th May 1896	225	0	0
	Rs. 1,00,614	0	0
That the expenditure to date has been	Rs. 87,326	0	0
Freight charges about	,, 3,206	0	0
	Rs. 90,532	0	0
10 per cent. for establishment charges	,, 9,053	0	0
	Rs. 99,585	0	0

that the expenditure will be met from loan and from the amount at credit of the Depreciation Fund of the old vessel, which, at the end of 1895, was about Rs. 16,852, pointing out that the expenditure now reported needs sanction as there is no budget provision for it, and suggesting that it may be charged to the new loan and be met for the present from cash balance.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 6th July 1896, reporting that Mr. Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy Toddiwalla, has offered to purchase the right of tapping eight cocoanut and four brab trees on the Trustees's Estate from Tank Bunder to Sewri, for twelve months from 1st August 1896, at Rs. 2½ per cocoanut tree and Rs. 2 per brab tree; and recommending that the offer be accepted.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letters from the Port Officer, dated 1st and 2nd July 1896, respectively, reporting the following accidents in the harbour:—

A jolly-boat, belonging to Mr. Dada Currim, capsized while proceeding, on the 1st instant, to the s.s. Nowshera, with 9 coolies on board. No lives lost. The boat towed ashore.

Fishing mutchwa Bhawani, No. 1945, of Bombay, struck on a rock and sank at Shive Bunder, near Uran on 27th June last. The crew were saved by the fishermen of the Bunder.

Statement of the toll on carts collected for the Municipality at Mahim and Sion Causeways from 1st to 30th June, 1896. It amounts to Rs. 888-4-0.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 3rd July 1896.	Total from 1st April to 3rd July 1896.	For week ending 3rd July 1895.	Total from 1st April to 3rd July 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	287	20	293
,, out of harbour	19	291	21	306
,, transpoted	17	195	15	182
,, attended to	2	39	...	16
,, warped	...	11	1	30

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

	For week ending 3rd July 1896.	Total from 1st April to 3rd July 1896.	For week ending 3rd July 1895.	Total from 1st April to 3rd July 1895.
Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	2	64	Nil.	68
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	1	27	Nil.	29
Total	3	91	Nil.	97

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codiastone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 14th July, were published in yesterday's Government Gazette:—

Karachi.—More rain required. River at Kotri on 13th, 18 feet 11 inches against 15 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Locusts in Kotri taluka, causing some damage to cultivation. Kharif crops looking fresh and flourishing. Agricultural stock in fair condition except in taluka Sehwan, where fodder is scarce.

Shikarpur.—More rain required. River at Kotri on 13th, 18 feet 11 inches against 15 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Locusts in Kotri taluka, causing some damage to cultivation. Kharif crops looking fresh and flourishing. Agricultural stock in fair condition except in taluka Sehwan, where fodder is scarce.

Hydrabad.—Kharif cultivation in progress throughout district; stalks looking fresh and green. Want of water in some canals in Badin. Rain 4 cents in Kandiaro. Locusts in Gunl, causing no damage.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Water deficient at the tails of Begari, Ghar, Sukkur and branches. Kharif ploughing progressing. Weather cooler. Fodder scarce.

Thar and Parkar.—Slight rain in three talukas, maximum 8 cents at Nagar. Complaints of insufficient supply in Nara, Dhora, and Khipra canals in taluka Khipra.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 11th July 1896).—Rain for week maximum at Gogha 2 inches 7 cents, minimum at Viramgam 2 cents, for season maximum at Gogha 10 inches 41 cents, minimum at Viramgam 4 inches 61 cents; total rainfull in Ahmedabad City 6 inches 75 cents. Sowing of bajri and pulse in progress. Transplantation of rice retarded on account of insufficient rain. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices continue normal.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week maximum 37 cents in Godhra, minimum 8 cents in Halol; total for season maximum 11 inches 99 cents in Jhalod, minimum 4 inches 88 cents in Dohad. More rain now needed. Sowings still progressing. Cattle healthy. Fodder supply fair.

Kaira—(For week ending 11th July 1896).—Rain for week maximum at Anand 87 cents, none at Thasra; average for the district 37 7-8 cents; for season maximum at Anand 13 inches 93 cents, minimum at Mehmadabad 7 inches 98 cents; average for the district 10 inches 42½ cents. Sowing of cereals and pulse in progress. Caterpillars injuring the infant bajri plants in Matar, Mehmadabad and parts of Borsad; other crops healthy. More rain wanted for the transplantation of rice. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum 1 inch 23 cents in Broach, minimum 10 cents in Ankleswar; for season maximum 14 inches 8 cents in Broach, minimum 6 inches 2 cents in Hansot. Rain insufficient in Amod and Ankleswar talukas. Sowing of cotton, rice, bajri and jowari in progress. Young crops thriving. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy. Prices continue normal.

Surat—(For week ending 11th July 1896).—Rain throughout the district, maximum at Bardoli 4 inches 22 cents, minimum at Olpad 18 cents; for season maximum at Chikhli 19 inches 15 cents, minimum at Olpad 6 inches 8 cents. Kharif sowing nearly completed. Transplantation of rice crop in some of the talukas commenced. More rain required. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 1 inch 78 cents, average in the district 45 cents; for season at Dhulia 8 inches 50 cents, average for the district 6 inches 50 cents. Rain insufficient throughout the dirtrict. Sowing of kharif crops, except bajri, almost completed. Rain badly wanted in most talukas, and in places crops beginning to wither from want of rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices continue normal.

Nasik.—(For week ending 11th July 1896).—Rain for week at Nasik 45 cents; for season 13 inches 43 cents. More rain wanted in parts of Igatpuri, Dintori, Niphad, Chandor, Yeola and Baglan talukas. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily, heavy on 12th and 13th: total for week 8·77 inches; total to date 42·15 being 10·51 above average. Abnormal temperature nil on 8th and 10th, 2° warm on 9th, 1° warm on 11th, 2° cool on 12th and 13th, and 1° cool on 14th. Vapour in air excessive except on 10th and 12th when it was normal. Wind normal from 8th to 11th: abnormal wind from east-north-east on 12th and 13th, and from east on 14th.

Thana.—Rain for week maximum at Thana 11 inches 67 cents, minimum at Mahim 2 inches 96 cents; for season at Thana 50 inches 34 cents. Ploughing nearly over. Transplantation in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 12 inches 77 cents at Mahad, minimum 2 inches 32 cents at Uran. Transplantation in progress. Young seedlings doing well. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum 13 inches 93 cents at Chiplun, minimum 3 inches 63 cents at Ratnagri. Sowing operations and transplantation in progress, but retarded in parts by insufficient rain. Cattle good, except in Rajapur and Sangameshvar talukas and Guhagar Petha.

Poona.—Rain for week at Poona 78 cents; for season 17 inches 48 cents: rain during week throughout the district except in taluka Sirur, maximum 3 inches 54 cents at Mulshi, minimum 7 cents at Bhimthadi. Rainfall insufficient in Indapur, Khed, and Sirur talukas and pecha Dhond of the Bhimthadi taluka. Sowing of kharif crops in progress throughout the district. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices continue normal.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week maximum 60 cents at Nagar, minimum 8 cents at Jamkhed; for season maximum 15 inches 56 cents at Parner, minimum 6 inches 86 cents at Rahuri. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in parts, and retarded in others for want of rain. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices generally steady.

Sholapur—(For week ending 11 July 1896).—Rain for week at Sholapur 2·33, Barsi 1·58, Madha ·21, Karmala ·27, Pandharpur 1·30, Sangola ·02, and Malsiras ·90 inches; for season maximum at Barsi 5 inches 75 cents, minimum at Madha 2 inches 13 cents. Rain deficient throughout the district. Kharif sowing commenced where it was delayed. Crops sown are in good condition. Fodder sufficient, agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Barsi, Madha, and Pandharpur talukas.

Satara.—Rain at Satara during week 1 inch 86 cents, total for season 15 inches 29 cents; in talukas during week maximum 5 inches 11 cents at Patan, minimum 7 cents at Khatav. Sowing almost approaching completion except in Khatav and Khandala, where it is retarded for want of sufficient rain.

Bijapur.—Rain in six talukas, varying from 80 to 1 cent. More rain urgently needed. Kharif sowing retarded for wont of sufficient rain. Agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout the district except in the eastern portions, where it is urgently required. Sowing of early crops other than rice in progress. Fodder and agricultural stock generally good. Prices normal.

Dharwar.—Rain in ten talukas, from 4 cents to 1 inch 22 cents. Sowing of paddy and linseed completed. Sowing of other early crops commenced in all talukas except Ron, Gadag and Navalgund, where more rain is required.

Kanara.—Rain throughout district, maximum at Yellapur 5 inches 04 cents, minimum at Haliyal 1 inch 05 cents. Rain insufficient for high land in the Karwar and Haliyal talukas, where transplantation is retarded; elsewhere it is in progress. Gardens and agricultural stock good.

Raijkot.—Rain during week 12 cents; total for season 13 inches 10 cents. Sowing operations continue. Weather cloudy.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week 33 cents; total 3 inches 65 cents. Sowing operations still continue. More rain wanted.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock fair. Sowing of kharif crops nearly finished in Baroda and Kadi divisions, but in progress in Navsari Division. Want of rain felt in the three divisions.

RAINFALL IN JUNE.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie's report on the rainfal of the Presidency during month of June is summarised in the following general remarks:—Early in the first week of the month the South-west Monsoon broke weakly on the Kanara Coast, it advanced immediately into the Deccan and Karnatak and reached Gujarat on the 8th of June. Then came an interuption, the second week of the month being marked with scattered showers or no rain, in the middle of the month the regular monsoon again set in and gave good continous rain till the 27th.

Decan.—Month's rain above average except in parts of Khandesh and in Sholapur taluka, where below average. General and heavy showers fell during the first and the last two weeks. Rain sufficient and useful for sowing. In the eastern parts of Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, and is all talukas of Sholapur, more rain wanted at end of month for completion of sowing. Elsewhere sowing in full swing.

Karnatak.—Fall above average except in Bijapur, where rain deficient. Sowing retarded and, in the east, young plants withering. In the other two districts sowing generally in progress, but in the eastern parts more rain wanted at end of month.

Konkan.—Month's rain below average except in the upland talukas of Kanara and Thana, where above average, generally heavier, sufficient, and seasonable. Rice sowing over. More rain desirable for transplantation. Seedlings in good condition. Garden crops doing well. Prospects good.

Gujarat.—Month's fall above average everywhere except in the northern talukas of Surat. Rain commenced on the 8th and fell till the 27th. Continuous fall in the third week. Rain seasonable and sufficient. Sowings of cotton, rice, jowari, bajri, and other khari crops in progress. In Surat locally transplantation of rice begun. Young crops thriving. Prospects good.

Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, I.C.S., acting Collector of Kaira, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

ALLEGED DECOYING OF A MISSIONARY.

The further hearing of the case in which E. A. Culloden is charged by the Rev. F. Moyle-Stewart, with abatement of robbery and assault, was resumed on Monday, by the Calcutta Chief Presidence Magistrate, Messrs. Hume and S. Leslie, sr., appearing for the prosecution. Mr. Cranenburgh defended the accused.

Mrs. Jessie Stewart was the first witness. She said—I am the wife of the Rev. Mr. Stewart. This is not the first time that I have seen the accused. I believe he was introduced to me in the Union Chapell Hall. He was introduced to me as Mr. Culloden. That was about the end of March or beginning of April, as far as I can remember. I believe Mr. Christian introduced him when a meeting was dispersing. My husband was present at that meeting. He was not with me when the introduction took place but he was present at the meeting. There may have been twenty people present at the meetting. There were no refreshments served after that meeting. I have seen the accused's mother only once. She came to my house the day after the accused had been arrested. I sometimes attend the Endeavour meetings at the Union Chapel. I did not attend the meeting on the 10th of April, I had gone out to see a sick lady. I left home between 8 and 9 p.m. while the meeting was being held. I returned to the Chapel between 9 and 10 just as the people were dispersing. I did not recognise any of those who left. I returned home on foot. I did not find my husband in the house. My husband wore a white suit that night, the coat being buttoned up to the neck. All his white coats button up to the neck. I know Denu bearer (identies him). He is in our service. Occasionally he used to put out my husband's clothes. I am not aware that he was subœnaed as a witness for the prosecution in this case. We have a durwan at the Chapel gate. When I got home on the night of the 10th the gate was open. There is a durwan's house at the gate and the durwan remains in it. I saw my husband that night when he returned home. He told me of the assault on him. I was awake when he came in. He drove into the compound. I did not see him alight from the conveyance. He did not come upstairs to me immediately. I do not know what he did while downstairs. I heard him talking to some of the people downstairs. When he came upstairs he did not tell me what they had been talking about. I overheard nothing of the conversation. When he came up I noticed that my husband's coat was torn and soiled. The buttons were out. I do not know where that coat is now. My husband never spoke to me about any writing which had been taken, of the questions put to or answers made by the coachman and syce,

Cross-examined by Mr. Hume.—The accused has not been introduced to my husband in my presence. The accused's mother came to my house to use my influence over my husband to induce him not to press this charge. My husband has never to my knowledge, exppressed any doubt as to the identity of the accused. On the night of the 10th of April when I returned to the parsonage I entered by the Creek Row gate. The bearer Denu left my service after this case started, without giving me notice. When my husband returned that night, he looked like a man who had returned from battle. His face had a cut on it. His coat was torn, as also his vest, and his clothes were bespattered with mud. I asked him what had happened. He told me that he had been attacked and robbed. He said that he had been taken out by a man under the pretence of seeing his dying father. He said that the gari in which they were driving in suddenly stopped and that the man with him called him a "swine," jumped out of the gari and ran away. Another man appeared at the door instantly and he (Mr. Stewart, had struck him in the face. Another man then appeared at the other door and pushed him out of the conveyance, and four men attacked him on the road, knocked him down, tore his coat and robbed him of ten rupees. He also said that he had his watch in the hands of one of the men, he kicked that man, doubled him up, and the watch being dropped he picked it up. He also said that the men ran to pick up stones, and he went to look for a policeman. I do not remember seeing the watch that night. I saw it the next day. It was in a battered condition. It has been repaired several times since. I recognise this to be the watch. His vest was all torn when I saw him. I was aware that my husband was going to leave the house after the meeting that night. At 8 o'clock he told me that a man had come to him to take him out, that he had promised to go next morning, but that as the man had begged him to go that night as his father was dying, he (Mr. Stewart) had consented to go with him after the meeting.

Re-examined by Mr. Cranenburgh.—When the accused's mother called on me to beg her son off the accused was not present. She told me that he was ill, and that if he was punished it would kill him. As far as I remember she did not say that he was innocent.

At this stage the Court rose for luncheon.

On the Court resuming its sitting after lunch, Mr. Cecil Ballin was called.—He said I am the proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Callarman and Co. We are contractors to Government for rubber stamps. Our firm sells Ballin's pills on commission. I knew a man named Hardess. He died recently. He called at our shop two or three times for pills to my knowledge. He may have come oftener than that. The last time he called was in the second week of April. He purchased a bottle of pills. He did not call again.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hume.—Hardless only called to purchase the pills. My books would not show the sales as to Bardless by name. No names are entered against cash sales. I remember the particular sale to Hardless, because shortly afterwards I heard of Culloden's arrest, and Hardless had told me that the pills had been purchased for him. My cashier was present at some of these sales. I knew Hardlees by name. I was introduced to him by Mr. Bomswetch. I do not know accused personally, but heard his name from Hardless. I know none of his family.

Mrs. Stewart was here recalled by Mr. Hume, to whom she replied.—This (produced) is the vest my husband wore that night. It was in the state in which it is now when he came home that night after he was assaulted.

Abdul Aziz, next called, said:—I am a corporal of police attached to the Bow Bazar Thana. I received certain instructions from Inspector Myers regarding this case. He told me to search for a syce and a coachman, who he described. Two other corporals and I were put on the inquiry. We first went to the Rev. Mr. Stewart's house. Having heard what he had to say we made our inquiries. We found both the coachman and syce. We traced the latter first. He made a statement to me; the driver did so subsequently. (Here the witness detailed what has already been published as the driver and syce's statement. He also repeated what has already appeared as to what is alleged to have occurred at Mr. Stewart's house and what was said there and at Superintendent Robertson's house when the driver and syce were taken to both places.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Hume, witness said:—I know English fairly well. I can speak and understand it. Shahzada and I first interviewed the coachman and syce. We found them about dusk, and we went to Mr. Robertson's at 8 o'clock. We were at the Padre Sahib's house in the interval. I write English. I have told you from memory what the driver told me. It is not usual for corporals of police to take down statements of witnesses. I have never taken down a witness's statement. I spoke to Mr. Stewart when I went to his house on the first occasion. He gave me his version of the occurrence. On the second occasion I did not question him as to the contradictions in his and the driver and syce's story. It was not my business to do so. Mr. Stewart did tell me that he had been taken out by a Sahib in a gari, and that the gari was stopped and he was assaulted. He did not say that he had been taken out under false pretences. He did say that there were two Kabulis among his assailants. He mentioned that he had been robbed of ten rupees; I am not sure whether he said cash or a note for ten rupees. Im sure that it was Purcell that asked me to "put the men right." I replied that they persisted in holding to their story. Mr. Stewart, when the driver and syce's statement were translated to him, said that what they said was not true. It was a Eurasian and no one else had taken him out.

Some time ago a sort of panic prevailed in Paris among the fair sex, some of whom had their dresses spoilt by ink or vitriol thrown upon them by mysterious hands as they were taking their walks abroad. After an interval the nuisance has recommenced, says the *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent. The first victim is a well-connected married woman, who while walking in a street not far from the boulevards, was confronted by a middle-aged individul of gentlemanly appearance, who, halting in front of her, uttered a fiendish yell, and hastily put his hand in his pocket. The poor lady was so dismayed by this extraordinary behaviour that she covered her face with her handkerchief, and when, a few moments later, she ventured to look, she discovered that a bottle of ink had been emptied on her light dress. Her persecutor was already at some distance, having been vainly pursued by one or two men who had been eye-witnesses of the scene. The previous impression had been that the perpetrators of these cowardly attacks were not in full possession of their mental faculties, and the latest adventure lends colour to the theory, as the aggressor comported himself like a lunatic.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the cuain ofttime; teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all gains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 16.

Crookshank, Lt, Punjab, R E, on furlough, from Edwardesabad.

Srmdale-Biscoe, Capt, Punjab, R H A, on leave, from Sialkot.

Millies, Capt, Bo. 9th B I, on duty, from Mombasa.

Hannington, Lt, 2nd Baluchis, on duty, from Mombassa.

DEPARTURES.—July 13.

Keogh, Lt, Bo, 22nd B I, Deolali School, to Deolali.

July 14.

Creagh, Lt, Bo, 21st B I, on course of equitation, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th July, 1896.

1. The distribution of prizes to be followed by a dance will take place at the Town Hall on Friday the 24th instant at 9-15 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th July, 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Tent-pegging and hurdle practices at the Cooperage (7 a.m.) on Saturday the 18th instant until further orders.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Cyclists at Head Quarters to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. All members of the Corps interested in cycling are invited to attend.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 16.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major G B O'Donnell, acting First Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, to act as Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Hormasjee:—Rao Bahadur Chimanrai Harrai to be second grade Depy Asst Political Agent and Depy Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar; Rao Bahadur Duleral Girdharlal Mehta to be third grade Depy Asst Political Agent; Khan Bahadur Edalji Dosabhai Tal

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE irrepressible Mr. Henniker Heaton scored unmistakeably off Mr Hanbury the other night. The Secretary to the Treasury had triumphantly indicated the treatment by the telegraphic authorities of "alright" as two words, but his triumph was shortlived, for Mr. Henniker Heaton immediately let fly a Parthian shaft. "May I ask," he said gently, "on what ground 'father-in-law' is charged as three words, and 'mother-in-law' as one?" No answer was given, this official reticence being probably due to a chivalrous desire on the part of Mr. Hanbury to avoid wounding the susceptibilities of the occupants of the ladies' gallery. No doubt, the reason why the mother-in-law is limited to one word is that, according to tradition and the music halls, she has already too many words of her own.

Sir William Harcourt told a very old story in the House of Commons and he told it very badly. Apropos of the obscurities of Parliamentary drafting, he said:—'A friend of mine in command of a Volunteer regiment, through giving the proper words of command, got his regiment into such confusion that it could not move. He hit upon the expedient of dropping the use or technical terms, and said to the men: 'You fellows know what I mean; go up Regent-street.'"—This simply misses the point of the whole story. What really happened was that in the early days of the Volunteer movement, when officers were less conversant with their duties than they are now, a colonel got his men into hopeless confusion in Fleet-street by giving contradictory words of command. "Right wheel, left wheel!" he shouted; —O, d—"it all, turn up Fetter-lane!"

Miss Dagmar L. la Cour, who has just taken second class honours in the Natural Science Tripos at Cambridge, was educated at the St. George's High School for Girls, Edinburgh, from which she entered Newnham College without further preparation.

Mrs. Hugh Watt has served notice for a new trial of her divorce case. The jury found that the respondent had been guilty of adultery but not of cruelty, and separation only was granted. The petitioner contends that the Judge improperly rejected evidence which would have materially assisted her case on the issue in which she failed.

A correspondent remarks that the following delightful anecdote shows that the race of Handy Andys is by no means extinct. A master, addressing his Irish man-servant, says:—"Terence, I am going into the country to stay at my mother's place. If Mr. Smith calls, tell him that I'll be back on Tuesday." Begorra, I will, sorr. And (after a pause) what will I be after saying to him if he doesn't call, sorr?"

There are a few words whose ambiguity is to be treasured. Take "dear," for example. "To him," said Sir Henry Irving, while returning thanks for the hospitality of a Glasgow club the other night, "to him everything in Scotland was dear." That is precisely our own experience, and the experience of many other tourists who have passed through the Trossachs, and among the more picturesque parts of the Highlands. To us, to them, everything in Scotland was dear.

Dr. Duffield, the celebrated London specialist on nervous diseases, says that it is a disputed question as to whether women or men are most nervous. In emergencies women are generally to be more depended upon than men, but when the danger is over they are sure to collapse. They have not anything like so much control over their feelings as men, and this is due not only to physiological differences but to differences in life and training. The doctor says he does not have nearly as many nervous patients among women as formerly. It takes a great shock to upset the woman of to-day, he finds, and he thinks that a decade of the kind of training she is now receiving may entirely eliminate such complaints as hysteria, and make her as strong-nerved as her brothers.

Monsieur Yves Guyot, who discoursed to the Political Economy Circle of the National Liberal Club the other night, is the most active antagonist of Socialism in France, and not the least able. Besides conducting the "Steele" newspaper, to which he contributes one or more lengthy articles daily, he finds time to turn out a constant succession of books and pamphlets on his favourite topic, and to give lectures in France and Belgium. Having served for three successive years as Minister of Public Works, and had an active political career, he is able to bring to the support of his theories a good deal of actual personal experience. Though a militant Secularist and a convinced Free Trader, he finds the Catholics and Protectionists, who form the bulk of the "Moderate" Party in France, less distasteful to him than the Social Democrats and Socialistic Radicals who form the extreme left of the "Progressive" Party, and it is accordingly against the latter that most of his attacks are directed. His position illustrates the cleavage introduced into French politics by the intrusion of Socialism.

Mr. Percival H. W. Almy, himself a writer of verse, has an interesting sketch in the July "Sunday Magazine" on the career of the late Edward Capern, the postman poet of Bideford. When Capern was first appointed rural letter-carrier, he had to cover a rambling district of thirteen miles in extent, and received the munificent sum of 10s. 6d. for a seven days' week. The first volume of the poet's works appeared in 1856, and it is interesting to note among the subscribers the names of Alfred Tennyson, Walter Savage Landor, Charles Dickens, Rev. C. Kingsley, James Anthony Froude, and Miss Eliza Cook. The notices of the volume were extremely favourable, Mr. Froude in "Fraser's" saying that Capern was a "real poet," "a man whose writings will be like a gleam of sunshine in every household which they enter."

Some of Capern's poetical efforts attracted the attention of Lord Palmerston, who granted him a Civil List pension of £40—subsequently £60—a year. The Post Office authorities, too, actually increased his salary to 13s. a week, and relieved him of Sunday duty. His book also brought him many friends. Kingsley and Froude especially laboured to secure him a position and a hearing. Landor took a deep interest in him. But the most intimate of the poet's friendships was that with Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith. Capern published a second volume in 1858, which was dedicated to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Later, on the recommendation of the late George Dawson he was induced to try his fortune as a lecturer in the Midlands. During the term of his residence there two more volumes were put forth.

Finally, after long exile, circumstances compelled the poet to seek again his homeland in the West, and he settled at the village of Braunton, not far from Bideford. His life for the next few years was one of undisturbed calm. But the poet was growing old, and sorrows came upon him. He lost his wife, who had inspired many of his poems, in 1894, and he did not long survive her. In the following June he passed away in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Capern was buried in the spot that he himself had indicated as a wished-for burial-place:—

Near a village church and a shady grove,
Where the mournful yew with its branches spread
Shadows the mansions of the dead.

Capern expressed a wish that his old postman's bell should be buried with him. Unfortunately, on the day of the funeral the bell could not be found, "and so the coffin lid had to be placed over the wild-flower bedded corpse without it."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It lever irritates, and hence with its soothing and lessantly urifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness a complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.
COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price £1, of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.
Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18587, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.
Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.
HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B. a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.
The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."
The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:
Vigor & Co. 21, Baker St., London.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

S. & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 80 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MAC FARLANE & Co. GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.
Macfarlane's Castings,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER.
ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.
ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS.
NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.
MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY
Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application.
WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Bart of Aldersleigh.*
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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NOTICES.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND.
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent, and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. [27-8 per case of one dozen.

Specia terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the Stomach

CHAPOTEAUT
PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL — NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 2, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill BIRMINGHAM

PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
WHITE'S Patent LEVER **MOC-MAIN TRUSS**

Effective & Light. Equally comfortable in any erect or reclining position.

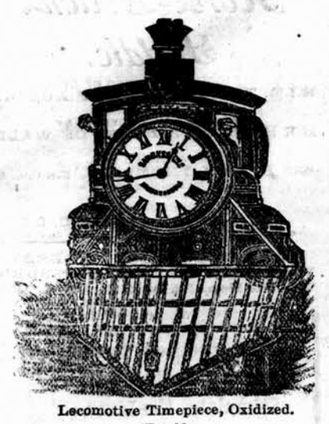
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

Prices—Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-; Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 38/6

All goods are made to measure on the premises, & if required, sent over for approval.

Consultations, prospectus Circular Price List, &c., free. J. WHITE'S CO., Ld., London, 38, Piccadilly, England. Est. 50 Years.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

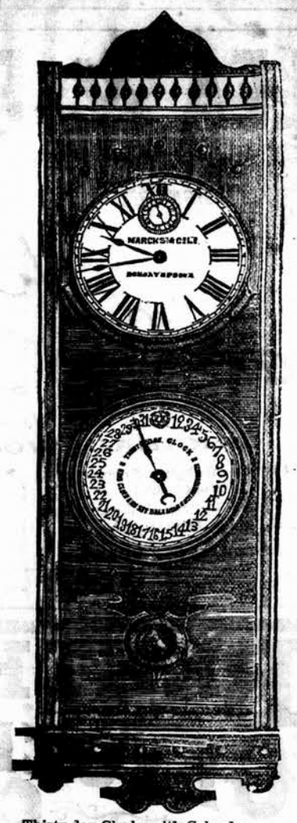


Lecomotive Timepiece, Oxidized. Rs. 22.

Mignon Carriage or Palki Clocks, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280.

American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.

REGULATOR CLOCK in handsome, well-finished cases. Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.



Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar, as illustrated ..... Rs. 110.
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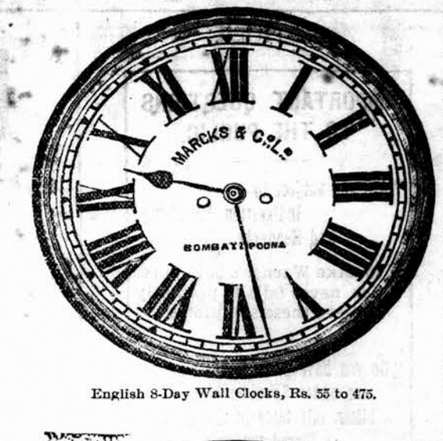
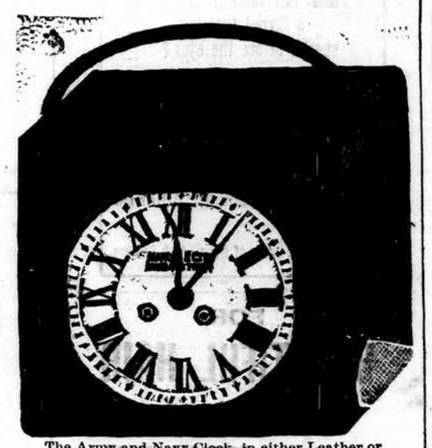


English 8-Day Wall Clocks, Rs. 55 to 475.

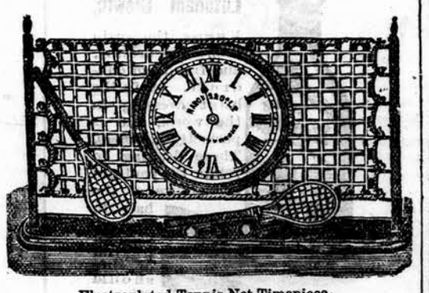


The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.

Gilt Palki Clocks, Enamelled Dials, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 490. Very suitable for presentations.

MARBLE FRENCH CLOCKS, Exquisitely finished, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.

Miniature 8-Day Automatic Palki Clock, finest Workmanship, Rs. 280.



Electroplated Tennis Net Timepiece, Rs. 25. And many other Novel designs.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK. REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Ganny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

NOTICES.

For the LANGUOR and EXHAUSTION caused by SUMMER HEAT
CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS contains both the stimulating and nutritious properties of beef perfectly digested, in the form of an extremely palatable cordial. It is largely prescribed by the Medical Profession for General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, and Anæmia, Loss of Appetite, and in Convalescence generally. Whenever Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids will render excellent help, as it restores power, improves Nutrition, and stimulates the digestive functions.

"A very valuable condensed food; a very powerful and agreeable tonic and stimulant."—*The Lancet.*

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and **SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.**

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1895. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"
ATKINSON'S
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.
USE **ATKINSON'S** ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "White Rose" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

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